

## THE LITERARY DIGEST

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## TOPICS • OF • THE • DAY

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## THE FARM BOARD FINDS A FIGHT

THE "WINTER DRAMA of American politics"—the clash between the Farm Board run by Mr. Alexander Legge, and the grain dealers represented by Mr. Julius Barnes—is characterized in the press as a "lively fracas," a "pitched battle," "a Waterloo," a "veritable revolution."

If the Farm Board were a conflagration, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "all lines of hose would be playing on

them; as it is, they are the center of all lines of fire." When the Board first started to bring relief to the farmer under the new law, *The Republican* recalls, it had to endure the watchful and suspicious glances of the Senators from the farm States. Then the situation changed. "The big private grain dealers and traders of the Northwest began to complain bitterly" because the Board was discriminating against them in favor of the new farmers' cooperatives.

Specifically, besides bolstering wheat prices by what a Western daily calls the "bold policy of lending money on grain practically up to the price it would bring by outright sale"; the Board will back up the new \$10,000,000 National Grain Corporation, lending it money at

quality." Thus, we are told, the Farm Board fight "is not a minor engagement" but "the beginning of a pitched battle":

"An economic revolution is under way.

"The fight is between the Farm Board, allied with the farmers for better marketing, and the middlemen in the crop-marketing business."

"A veritable revolution is under way," agrees the Wash-

ington *Post*; one of such a scope that if successful it "will leave no community in the country untouched," declares the *Baltimore Sun*. "The middleman is fighting a losing battle," asserts the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, which adds that if Mr. Hoover through his Farm Board "can actually equalize the wealth of a nation that is half industrial and half agricultural, he will solve the problem that is as old as the Romans":

"The middleman, like *Othello*, is about to find his occupation gone. It is the way with human progress, which cares no more about such dislocations than this cooling sphere cares about earthquakes."

This fight is by no means a new one, says the *Denver Rocky Mountain News*, for "it was an

important factor in the Farmer-Labor, Non-Partizan League, and other agrarian movements." And in the Northwest, where these old battles were staged, the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* sees the Farm Board's first skirmish in the present fight "turning out victoriously for the farmer," and the Board emerging from "its first serious assault on the forces of entrenched middlemen with glory and prestige." The entire Northwest, concludes this daily, should be aroused "to the revolutionary war for marketing independence being waged on behalf of agriculture by the Farm Board." The Farm Board program, observes the *Lincoln State Journal*, in Nebraska, another grain-growing State, "entails a number of changes and deletions which will cause wails and lamentations and bitter struggles for a number of years." Perhaps, observes the *South Bend Tribune*, in the end the courts will be asked to pass on the farm-relief law "if destruction of



Photograph by Underwood &amp; Underwood

## FOR THE FARM BOARD

Chairman Alexander Legge says his farm-relief program will proceed despite complaints and criticism.



Wire World photograph

## FOR THE GRAIN DEALERS

Julius H. Barnes, who voiced their alarm over the possible effects of Mr. Legge's Farm Board program.

3½ per cent., to compete in the grain-marketing business with private dealers who have to borrow at 6 per cent. Such a policy, it need hardly be said, puts the private dealers, or middlemen, at a bad disadvantage, and may force many of them to the wall. Such prominent men as Julius Barnes, the President's friend and the unofficial "director of prosperity," and William Butterworth, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, became the spokesmen of the grain dealers. Conferences, statements, interviews, letters, helped to define the issue.

In this tense drama the *Philadelphia Record* sees the clash and conflict supplied by the personal element. And back of the controversy between two such eminent Hooverites as Mr. Legge and Mr. Barnes, the *Philadelphia paper* envisages Mr. Hoover's political future at stake, so that in this situation "political and economic factors are blended in a mixture of high explosive

privately owned marketing agencies results from the Farm Board's interpretation of the law, or is foreseen."

Maybe the use of the cooperative-marketing device will not wipe out the middleman entirely, suggests the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. Some will be displaced. But that does not mean a wholesale elimination at one stroke of the commission business in the grain trade or any other. Indeed,

"A view credited to the White House suggested that it would be years before the grain agency could become a formidable competitor of private dealers and elevator operators, and Mr. Legge himself holds that the man who is really buying and selling wheat will not be hurt, but only the speculators. In any event, it is not contemplated that the cooperative should necessarily handle more of the trade than would be sufficient to exercise a steadying influence on prices."

The war correspondents on the Farm Board front seemed to become aware of the fighting early in December. The Washington dispatches told of the awakening of the grain dealers to the fact that the Board was serious in its announced purpose to stabilize grain marketing, and that the outcome might be the elimination of the speculative market. Then there was a conference in Washington with Julius H. Barnes, one of the original Hoover men, himself a grain dealer, taking a leading part, and with Chairman Legge present. About the same time Samuel R. McKelvie, of the Board, was reported as saying in an Omaha speech that the Board intended, through the cooperatives, to give the farmer absolute control of his wheat straight through all processes to the consumer.

By this time the farm-bloc Senators were reported bringing up political reinforcements to the support of Mr. Legge. The Non-Partisan Leaguers of South Dakota were "cheering him," while the big commission men from Minneapolis, Duluth, Kansas City, and Chicago, all good Republicans, were said to be "besetting President Hoover with their cries of dismay." Out on the floor of the Senate the fight was brought by the insurgent Senator Nye of North Dakota, who declared the Senators should support the Farm Board in making the fight of its life against the "leeches and pirates" of agriculture. According to Carlisle Barger, of the *Washington Post*, the President has been wholeheartedly behind Legge, and Mr. Barnes simply stepped in as a conciliator between the business man who heads the Farm Board and the business men who fear the Board's activities.

Mr. Barnes, of course, is Chairman of the Board of the United States Chamber of Commerce, but his organization entered more directly into the situation. The Chamber's agricultural service department made a statement approving the principle of cooperative marketing, but reminding the Board of the necessity of extreme care and careful study, and the desirability of avoiding stimulating overproduction.

At this Mr. Legge waxed sarcastic. He said it appeared that the Chamber wanted the Farm Board "to hang its clothes on a hickory limb, but not to go near the water." If Congress "wanted us to go slowly," he asked, "why didn't they appoint a twenty-

one-year-old boy to head the Farm Board and let him grow up with the program?"

Then Mr. Barnes was questioned by the Caraway lobby committee. Mr. Barnes explained that he arranged the conference between Mr. Legge and the grain men, in order to correct a serious misunderstanding. The examination was long-drawn-out. Mr. Barnes explained at one point that "the grain men are willing to be eliminated by an evolutionary process of fair competition, but not by unfair practices." According to Senator Caraway's interpretation of Mr. Barnes's answers to a series of questions, it appeared that Mr. Legge and Mr. Barnes had agreed that the Board would charge local cooperatives at the commercial rate, instead of the low government interest rate, and that no policies would be decided without a hearing being given to the grain merchants. To this Mr. Legge replied that Mr. Barnes had been helpful and friendly, but that "the Board did not alter its policies as a result of the hearing given to the grain trade, nor has the Board agreed to submit its policies to the grain trade," altho the dealers are welcome to information at the Board's disposal. The Board, according to Mr. Legge, is lending to the big cooperatives at the low rate required

by the law, and any additional interest charge is made not by the Board but by the cooperatives themselves to their members.

So the issue stood when the Christmas holidays brought a truce. Looking back on it all, the Washington correspondents dilate upon the political possibilities. Jay G. Hayden, of the *Detroit News*, is deeply impressed by the indorsement of the Legge program by the Farm Bureau Federation and other farm organizations. And he says: "The President's policy is winning him friends among the farmers, and if it results in lower food prices, it ought to help him with the great consuming public of the cities, but just as certainly it is arousing an opposition of tremendous importance."

The outstanding national political event of the winter "has been the mounting wave of agricultural sentiment in favor of the Federal Farm Board's present efforts," declares William Hard in a *Consolidated Press* dispatch. Says another writer for this news service, David Lawrence:

"The more the Farm Board is attacked by the United States Chamber of Commerce, which represents organized business, the more popular the Farm Board will become in the eyes of the Western Senators. Mr. Legge has shown himself to be independent-minded so far as all elements in the situation are concerned. He has warned Congress that he will not be intimidated, and he has told the organized groups outside of Congress the same thing. His is perhaps the most difficult job in Washington at the present time, but the most important development is that he is gaining ground in Congress, and that the Board is going ahead in an effort to stabilize agriculture even if it affects adversely some of the middlemen engaged in agricultural operations.

"This is small comfort for the middleman, but it is what those who have had the upper hand in Congress on farm legislation in recent years have been insisting upon."

The "friends of the farmer" in Congress now seem disposed to



THE RIVALS

—Westerman in the Columbus Ohio State Journal.

look upon Mr. Legge "as a hot champion of the downtrodden and oppressed," writes the *New Republic's* anonymous correspondent, who understands that "Mr. Hoover really agrees in this matter with Mr. Legge," and that, with the Hoover backing, the Farm Board "is going ahead as hard and as far as it can along price stabilization and cooperative marketing lines."

While the press of the country is not sharply divided into anti-Legge and pro-Legge groups, there is a considerable amount of press sympathy for what the Farm Board is trying to do. "Agriculture now has a place in the economic sun, due to Federal aid, and is ready to go forward on a successful permanent basis," says the *Cleveland News*. What is being done for the farmer "is a perfectly legitimate Federal function" in these days of governmental encouragement of prosperity, thinks the *Detroit News*. The *Milwaukee Journal* does not believe the public would stand by and see private business break the Farm Board's plan. Says the *Columbus Ohio State Journal*:

"Mr. Legge and the Farm Board should have the support of thinking people. Their program should win. On it lies the only immediate hope the farmer has to get on his feet. If the farmers are hurt further, the entire nation, depending on products of the soil for its daily bread, must feel the reaction. It is a time for firm action in support of the President's farm-relief efforts."

On the other hand, certain criticisms of Farm Board operations, brought out in the testimony of Mr. Barnes, impress the *Chicago Daily News* and *Syracuse Herald* as well worth the consideration of the Farm Board. It is quite unjust, says the *Nashville Tennessean*, to assume that, because grain merchants are protesting, "they have any ulterior purpose, or are engaged in any dire conspiracy against the agricultural interests." The *Jersey City Journal* and *Buffalo Courier Express* feel that the danger of the Farm Board's encouraging overproduction and abnormal surpluses is a very real one. Every one will agree that the Farm Board has embarked upon a policy—"based upon an indirect subsidy idea"—of "definite discrimination against non-cooperative marketing groups," remarks the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which continues:

"Under the law it is within its rights, but it might be difficult to sustain the constitutionality of a Federal enactment that even by indirection grants subsidies to one group of citizens at the expense of others who are being taxed to support the organization that discriminates against them. Even if the alarms of the private grain interests and other marketing agencies prove to be exaggerated, they undoubtedly have a strong case against a policy whose logical aim is to drive them out of business."

## DOUBTS ABOUT THE NEW RAILROAD MAP

THE BIG QUESTION involved in the holiday-season proposal to weld all the railroads of the country into twenty-one systems is, according to the *Jersey City Journal*, whether it "would send freight rates up, or result in benefits to shippers."

And then two other questions seem to the *New Jersey paper* to follow along naturally—"would the unification stifle competition?" and would "the people of the country get the benefits of merger economies?" The apparent inability to find immediate answers for these questions perhaps accounts for a somewhat non-committal editorial attitude to the Interstate Commerce Commission's new merger plan, and for the very slight prospect of any Congressional action on the subject.

One of the objectives of consolidation has been lower rates, remarks a Washington correspondent, but another tells us that Western Senators are objecting to the new groupings on the ground that they will tend to increase rates on farm products. Writes David Lawrence in a Consolidated Press dispatch:

"Unification has been held for many years to be the necessary objective of American transportation in order that the freight facilities of American railroads might be conceivably increased and expenses diminished. The railroad men have warned against expectations of lower freight rates, but the Government on the other hand through the recapture clause will be in a position to determine what profits above a fair return are being made, and if the consolidation plan brings about large returns which may be recaptured there will undoubtedly be a demand for a revision of freight rates downward. The task of the Commission, however, heretofore has been to adjust rates so that weak roads would not suffer. Now with a consolidation plan it is assumed that the weak roads will be joined with the stronger roads into twenty-one major systems."

But the *Denver Post* can see in the plan "no hope of relief from intolerable transportation charges":

"The theory of railroad consolidations is fine—on paper. By combining, the carriers should reduce their overhead and operating costs. Lower freight rates should result. But experience with consolidations in other lines of business shows only a few insiders profit. The general public does not get any of the savings effected. On the contrary, rates are increased. Real competition is abolished. Consolidation is the antithesis of competition."

While plans are afoot to prepare laws dealing with railroad consolidation, correspondents seem to agree that nothing will be done about it in this session of Congress. According to Wilbur

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

- How may new dress styles for women increase motor accidents? (p. 30).
- How many All-America teams were boiled down to extract THE DIGEST's Super-All-America team of teams? (p. 41).
- How do Bolshevik poetry and politics agree? (p. 21).
- Do you suffer from "arithmo-thymia"? (p. 28).
- Why is Uncle Sam putting up a building that would hold 40,000 persons? (p. 50).
- What college recently ousted a professor because he couldn't swallow the story of Jonah and the whale? (p. 22).
- What Paris café is favored among American expatriates? (p. 18).
- In what Southern State does the Democratic machine bar "Hoovercrats" from running for office as Democrats? (p. 9).
- What are "orange-peel" doors? (p. 50).
- What percentage of Sunday-school children are lost to the churches? (p. 23).
- What is the Oriental defense of the opium habit? (p. 15).
- What was Kipling like as a schoolboy? (p. 19).
- What are the chief causes of the chaos in China? (p. 24).
- What makes the audience cough? (p. 20).
- Who was the first European to smoke? (p. 30).
- What is the settlement of the Russo-Chinese dispute? (p. 12).
- What is the name of the most powerful submarine craft in the world? (p. 16).
- How many people are killed by accidents yearly in the United States? (p. 30).
- What terrible tragedy has been visited upon the Moslems in China? (p. 24).
- How many missionaries were murdered in China last year? (p. 24).
- What dangers lie in removing sun-tan? (p. 30).
- How many engines will propel America's giant dirigible, the ZRS-4? (p. 54).
- What ultimate fate may overtake the moon? (p. 36).
- What's wrong with the fable of the grasshopper and the ant? (p. 40).
- What is the disease called "hemochromatosis"? (p. 29).

Forrest of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "the Senate insurgents are against everything that appertains to consolidation, and many of the Democrats are also arrayed in similar fashion." The point of view expressed by Congressman Huddleston, a Democratic member of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, is this: "The only people interested in these proposed railroad mergers are stock speculators, who hope to profit financially from consolidations, and railroad executives, who naturally want to become as big and powerful as possible." Senator Simeon D. Fess of the corresponding Senate committee is "fearful that we are a long way from actual consolidation of the railroads." And yet, says Republican Senate leader James E. Watson:

"The time has come when action is needed. There are 60,000 miles of weak lines in the United States that must be cared for and incorporated before they go into the scrap-heap."

But whatever Congress may think of it, the Interstate Commerce Commission is out with its "railway map." It will be remembered that the Transportation Act of 1920 provides for railroad consolidations which must be made in accordance with a comprehensive plan. The first such plan was the one prepared by Prof. William Z. Ripley, and given out in 1921, and extensively discussed. After that the Interstate Commerce Commission waited vainly for Congress to change the law, or for the railroad executives to agree on merger plans of their own. Finally, just before Christmas it felt compelled to offer a tentative plan of its own. The systems provided for are named in the list on this page. As the New York *World* notes:

#### THE TWENTY-ONE SYSTEMS

The Interstate Commerce Commission plan provides for the consolidation of the railroads of the United States into systems grouped around the roads named:

- 1—Boston & Maine.
- 2—New Haven.
- 3—New York Central.
- 4—Pennsylvania.
- 5—Baltimore & Ohio.
- 6—Chesapeake & Ohio-Nickel Plate.
- 7—Wabash-Seaboard.
- 8—Atlantic Coast Line.
- 9—Southern.
- 10—Illinois Central.
- 11—Chicago & Northwestern.
- 12—Great Northern-Northern Pacific.
- 13—Milwaukee.
- 14—Burlington.
- 15—Union Pacific.
- 16—Southern Pacific.
- 17—Santa Fé.
- 18—Missouri Pacific.
- 19—Rock Island-Frisco.
- 20—Canadian National.
- 21—Canadian Pacific.

"The plan has four features of especial interest: (1) It gives New England two systems instead of the single system which some have advocated; (2) it provides a fifth trunk-line in Eastern territory, to be built up on the Wabash; (3) it links together the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, two parallel and competing lines in the Northwest, and divorces them from the Burlington, which is to be the backbone of another independent system, and (4) it adopts a new principle in combining several Northern lines with other roads penetrating into the Far South."

The plan is obviously a compromise and a majority decision, and the Commission declares itself free to modify it in the future. Four of the eleven members of the Commission, while concurring in part, submit reports indicating disagreement with various features of the plan. Commissioner Frank McManamy, the Commission's new chairman, suggests that recent conditions have made consolidation much less necessary than it seemed in 1920. And he thinks, too, that the reorganization scheme goes altogether too far. Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman, who was recently reappointed by President Hoover, concurs in the report as "a procedural step," but thinks that in view of the greatly improved railroad situation "there is no reason in experimenting with a reasonably satisfactory situation by radical attempts to promote consolidations out of hand on a grandiose scale, and that there is, on the contrary, every reason for proceeding cautiously and conservatively." It seems to Mr. Eastman that much of the existing sentiment for consolidation is artificial and that, furthermore—

"There is reason to believe that the country is becoming considerably alarmed by the progress of consolidations and uni-

fications among industries in general. It is feared that control of industry is rapidly passing into a few hands, with the danger that we shall become predominantly a nation of clerks and subordinates."

Railroad opinion is not yet forthcoming, as executives say little or nothing, while studying the report and waiting for railroad conferences, which are expected to take place in the next few weeks. As several correspondents see it, tho the Commission's proposal is not mandatory, it does put the burden of proof on the railroads to show that they can suggest something better. A writer in the New York *Herald Tribune* understands that many railroad men believe that something much like the commission

plan will ultimately go into effect. One railroad authority is said to have pointed out that the Interstate Commerce Commission could now have no reason for not approving individual merger proposals harmonizing with the Commission plan. If certain groups go ahead, other lines might have to follow suit to protect themselves. Small lines might prefer to remain independent, but by the new phase of competition would probably find themselves forced to seek shelter in larger systems, according to the Commission's scheme. And, declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "if voluntary consolidation, under the conditions of the present Act, fails to accomplish the desired results, and if public and official opinion insists upon their accomplishment, there can be little doubt that compulsion will be eventually resorted to as a means of solving a problem."

The Commission has made a needed step forward which is bound to lead to a final solution of the consolidation problem, think such dailies as the New York *Journal of Commerce*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Philadelphia Record*, and *Chicago Daily News*. On the other hand, it seems to the New York *Times*, *Baltimore Sun*, and *Boston Transcript* that the Commission has settled nothing. The New York *World* is inclined to think that "the actual work of consolidation should be achieved by evolution rather than by revolution." "Unification can not be brought about by wholesale surgical operations," concludes the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. Similarly it seems to the *Newark News* that the new plan "tears things too widely apart for comfort." The *Washington Post* objects because the plan "does not provide for transcontinental railroad systems." To Professor Ripley, who drew the preliminary plan of 1921, the new scheme seems "decidedly startling and disconcerting, because it does not seem to be worked out either on a basis of operating efficiency or financial equality in strength." The *Omaha World-Herald* is inclined to think that "we should be better off without it than with it." Incidentally, both this paper and another Missouri Valley daily, the *Kansas City Star*, say that the plan is more favorable from the view-point of the Middle West than had been feared. The view expressed by dissenting commissioners that railroad consolidations are becoming unnecessary as the economic tide turns in favor of the roads is shared by the *Boston Globe*, and is considered worthy of more than passing thought by *The World*, *The Herald Tribune*, and *The Evening Post* in New York. To the New York *Times* it is "a singular fact" that "all the fault-finding relates to details—no one cries out against the fundamental idea of grouping and merging the railways in great systems."

## PUNISHING HOOVERCRATS IN ALABAMA

**"STRANGE INFLUENCES,"** according to the somewhat cryptic statement of Senator J. Thomas Heflin, moved Alabama's Democratic Committee to bar as Democratic candidates for office those Alabama Democrats who deserted the standard of Alfred E. Smith for that of Herbert Hoover in the 1928 campaign.

But "I shall be a candidate for the Senate in 1930, notwithstanding," declares Senator Heflin, who predicts that the State Committee will be repudiated at the polls by from 100,000 to 150,000 majority." By banishing its senior Senator and his fellow "Hoovercrats" into a political no-man's-land, the correspondents point out, Alabama has raised an issue that will have repercussions in other Southern States. Will such disciplinary action widen the rift in the Democratic ranks, or will it drive the bolters back to their old allegiance? Will the "Hoovercrats" rally behind Heflin as an independent candidate, or will they return to the fold? On this question Democratic opinion is divided. Whatever the outcome, a lively and bitter fight is predicted.

The resolution that eliminates Senator Heflin as a Democratic candidate for reelection was adopted by a vote of 27 to 21, against the advice of National Chairman Shouse. It reads:

"No person shall become a candidate for any State, district, Federal or circuit office, or have his or her name printed upon the Democratic ballot in the primary election to be held next August if such person either voted a Republican Presidential ticket in November, 1928, or openly and publicly opposed the election of the Democratic nominees, or either of them."

In neighboring Tennessee the Nashville *Tennessean* characterizes this "proscribing of Democrats" as "a policy of doubtful merit," and doubts if a single State will follow Alabama's example. "Most people who are most concerned in keeping the white voters of the South united in the Democratic party believe Mr. Shouse gave the Alabama Democrats good advice, which they ignored," remarks Mr. Josephus Daniels's *News and Observer*, in near-by Raleigh, North Carolina. Alabama's course, it thinks, "is attended with danger to essential Southern solidarity"; and it adds that Virginia, in dealing with the similar case of Bishop Cannon, pointed the better way. Says the Baltimore *Sun*, echoing this opinion: "Bishop Cannon's experience should have made it plain that the way to eliminate Heflin was to let him into the primary, and allow nature to take its course."

In the Senator's home press in Alabama we find both misgivings as to the wisdom of the State Committee's action and whole-hearted applause for the proscription of the bolters.

Let us hear first the doubters. Says the Mobile *Register*: "when twenty-seven members of the Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama, following the lead of Ed Pettus, the Chairman, approved a rule which debarred 100,000 Democrats in the State from right to become candidates for office, tho permitting them to vote in the primary, they undertook to put an unwarranted restriction upon the constitutional rights of these citizens." The same view is expressed by the Montgomery *Journal and Times*; and in the Eufaula *Citizen* we read:

"It should be remembered that of the forty-eight who were present, twenty-one voted to place no restrictions on the bolting element. That is far too close a margin to start a fight on. It

should also be borne in mind that the Democratic majority last fall was only a little over seven thousand. A great many voted for Governor Smith against their wishes, because of party loyalty. In a fight when party loyalty is not at stake, these people might join forces with the 'bolters.'

"The dissenting element in Alabama felt Tammany had forced on them a man whose views were contrary to their own. They had no voice in selecting him. Democratic delegates from wet Northern and Eastern States, who normally vote Republican in national campaigns, selected the nominees for a dry South to support. They resented this, and it was to show this resentment that they supported President Hoover. The action of the Committee in barring these men has widened the breach. It means bitter strife, and possibly may destroy the Democratic primary system in Alabama. The twenty-seven men who voted to widen this breach have started a fight that it will take many, many times that number to stop."



Turning now to those Democratic Alabama dailies that unreservedly applaud the action of the State Committee, we find the Birmingham *News* insisting that "it is the only ruling possible if the Democratic party in Alabama is to be maintained as a well-built, cohesive unit, functioning as its founders meant it to function." "Year-round and life-round" party fidelity, this paper explains, "marks the breed that has saved the South and this commonwealth more than once from domination by the enemy or the enemy's friends." "The Committee's action was moderate, just and sensible from every standpoint," declares the Montgomery *Advertiser*, which goes on to say:

"Messrs. Heflin and Locke, and others in their position, knew what risks they were incurring when they went astray last fall. They acted with eyes open. They should not be surprised and embittered if now the Democratic party of this State must declare that it is afraid to allow them to hold positions of command in future, until they shall have first demonstrated their worthiness to exercise command."

In excluding Senator Heflin, says the Tuscaloosa *News*, "the party washes its hands of a man whose rewards from the party have far outweighed his services to it." And it adds:

"Alabama's stalwart democracy thus serves notice on the nation that if Heflin again goes to the Senate, the responsibility will be upon the shoulders of the G. O. P."

"The courageous stand taken by the Committee will set the elixir of new life coursing through the veins of the party in this State, and those who in the past have been crowned with the honors and emoluments of office, and to whom a party pledge is nothing, will think twice and thrice before again imitating the animal with long ears which after having drunk gives a kick to the bucket," predicts the Selma *Times Journal*. And the Dothan *Eagle* gives us the following account of how it thinks Senator Heflin feels, with its own personal prophecy as to his political future:

"We have no way of knowing what he will say, for no one knows what our Tom will say next, but the reader can lay to this: in his heart he will be bitter. He may attempt to be jovial, but a careful observer will note cold perspiration on his brow betokening inwards that ache horribly. The Executive Committee's decision is by far the worst pill he has ever been forced to swallow, and *The Eagle* hereby records the prophecy that it will politically kill him, and after the primary of next August the patient people of this State will be pestered by him no more."

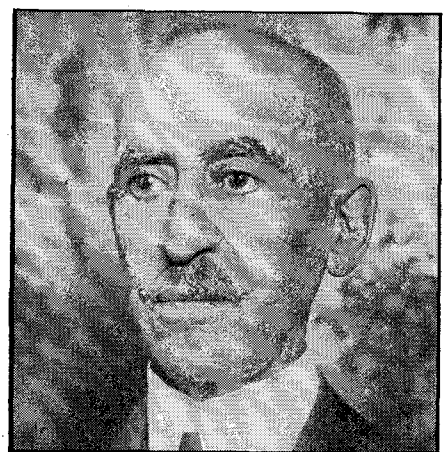


HERBERT C. LAKIN



International

EDWIN P. SHATTUCK



Keystone

GEN. ENOCH H. CROWDER

Mr. Lakin, head of the \$165,000,000 Cuba Company, was grilled by the Caraway committee on the activities of the sugar lobby he headed. He told of hiring Mr. Shattuck, "personal" attorney to President Hoover, and was questioned about a letter which seemed to imply that General Crowder had revealed to the sugar lobby secret plans of the Army General Staff.

## THE SUGAR LOBBY AND THE PRESIDENT

**S**TARTLING REVELATIONS which seemed to imply that President Hoover himself was "cooperating" with the Cuban sugar lobby, and that Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, retired, divulged to that organization secret war plans of the General Staff, climax what is called "a lobbying situation without a parallel in American legislative history."

Alternately angry and nervous under the pitiless grilling of the Caraway lobby-investigating committee, Herbert C. Lakin, President of the Cuba Company, a \$165,000,000 sugar corporation, amazed his inquisitors and the entire country by his answers to questions delving into the wide ramifications and undercover schemings of the sugar lobby he headed. The assertions mentioning the President and General Crowder, we read, were made after Mr. Lakin, during long hours on the stand, admitted he had hired Mr. Hoover's "personal" attorney, Edwin P. Shattuck, of New York, and had sponsored plans to stir up sentiment in Latin-American countries against the United States—all to further the fight for a reduction in Cuba's sugar duty—and also had sought to interest Secretary of State Stimson and Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico, in his tariff campaign. With these disclosures, Representative John N. Garner, of Texas, Democratic floor-leader of the House, called on President Hoover to make "a direct, definite and positive declaration on the subject." He declared:

"If Governor Smith had been elected President last year, and had such references to him as President been disclosed, as have been disclosed about President Hoover by the Caraway committee, it is not too much to say that impeachment proceedings would have been discussed in the House of Representatives before now."

While the White House maintained silence, many newspapers, both Democratic and Republican, are prompt with editorial rebukes for Mr. Garner. A wide survey of newspaper comment indicates that a majority of our dailies have nothing but ridicule for any intimation that the President maintained "contact" with the sugar lobby. Mr. Hoover's name appears repeatedly in the testimony of Mr. Lakin over a period of days, which suggests a chronological review of that testimony as transmitted by the Washington correspondents. On December 10, Mr. Lakin identified a letter which he had written on January 29, 1929, to General Crowder, former Ambassador to Cuba, and an aid in the sugar tariff fight, in which he said:

"I am already making some progress toward further efforts in Washington. By great good fortune I find that Shattuck, who wrote the brief with me, is perhaps Hoover's closest legal friend.

He is the personal attorney for Hoover and all his family. I think that I have persuaded him to undertake a confidential mission, first, to convince Hoover, and, secondly, to work on the committees and members of Congress on behalf of Cuba, and I believe that I can induce several of the larger producers here to undertake to bear the expense."

The next day Mr. Lakin was confronted with a letter, dated March 5, 1929, to "Honorable Rafael Sanchez Aballi, Cuban Secretary of Communications, suggesting a campaign to stir up other Latin-American countries against any American legislative trend," as the New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent puts it, "to raise the duty on sugar." Questioned about the letter, Mr. Lakin said: "I regret to say that I'm very much ashamed of it." In it he said that "according to my views, one of our most important arguments is that other Latin-American countries will claim that if Cuba's close relations to the United States result in damage to Cuba, they had better fight shy of having a similar thing happen to them." Commenting on Mr. Lakin's statement that he was "ashamed," Senator Caraway remarked that "a man must have great disregard for his country so soon after its citizens have fought on foreign soil and about 100,000 of them have laid down their lives, and now you sit here and talk of stirring up other countries against your own country."

"That plan was wrong," agreed Mr. Lakin. He said that Senor Aballi had rebuked him for it, and that it had ended there. This last statement was contradicted the following day by Senator Caraway when he introduced photostatic copies of articles, editorials, and cartoons from Latin-American newspapers attacking the United States and referring to the Lakin brief presented to the Ways and Means Committee. The Caraway committee already had read to Mr. Lakin the provisions of the Logan Act forbidding American citizens to communicate with foreign Governments for the purpose of opposing measures of this Government.

The witness also was required to identify a letter written on February 19, 1929, to Senor Aballi suggesting that a "committee of Cuban Masons should go quietly, and without any publicity, to members of Congress who are Masons" to favor a satisfactory Cuban sugar tariff, and also that Cuban Rotarians might communicate with American Rotarians to persuade them to bring pressure to bear upon Congressmen.

Friday, the 13th, was another bad day for Mr. Lakin. Evidence put into the record on that day, as summarized by the *Baltimore Sun*, included this:

"Mr. Lakin informed President Machado that President

Hoover 'has instructed' Senator Smoot, chairman of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Shattuck 'to confer together' on the sugar tariff.

"In view of Mr. Shattuck's prominence and his intimacy with President Hoover, I expect we shall pay Shattuck and his partner something like \$75,000," wrote Mr. Lakin to President Machado.

"Introduction of a detailed report from General Crowder to Mr. Lakin showing efforts to influence Senator Smoot to accept a sliding tariff scale for sugar. Another letter gave General Crowder credit for inspiring a newspaper editorial.

"Mr. Lakin wrote Henry Walters, former Baltimorean, that Mr. Shattuck had 'daily access to the President,' and that Mr. Hoover had warned Senator Smoot against 'doing any damage to Cuba.'

"Placing of spies by the Cuban sugar interests in the midst of the higher sugar duty lobbyists to report what the opposition was planning."

Questioning Mr. Lakin, Senator Walsh said:

"You say you wanted to pay Mr. Shattuck \$75,000 because of his 'intimacy' with President Hoover. Was that an element of his compensation?"

"I wouldn't say it was an element."

"Well, your letter says so."

"I'll have to let that letter stand, then."

"But it is true, isn't it, that you were expecting to pay Mr. Shattuck for his intimacy with the President?"

"Well, I didn't look at it that way."

The correspondence introduced on this day showed that Mr. Lakin had estimated that the lobby would need "about \$150,000," and that the chief item of expense would be for Mr. Shattuck and his partner. He also mentioned George A. Zabriskie, President of the United States Sugar Association, as an aid "who will do no actual work, but his advice and his association with Hoover are most valuable."

On December 18, the witness was questioned along similar lines by Senator Robinson, of Indiana, the only Republican member of the committee:

"Did you ever take any steps to verify the information that Mr. Shattuck was very close to President Hoover?"

"No."

"But you wrote letters all over the country retailing the information that Mr. Shattuck was a friend of Hoover. Do you think it was fair of you to do that without verifying your impression?"

The witness was silent.

"Who told you that Shattuck was close to Hoover?"

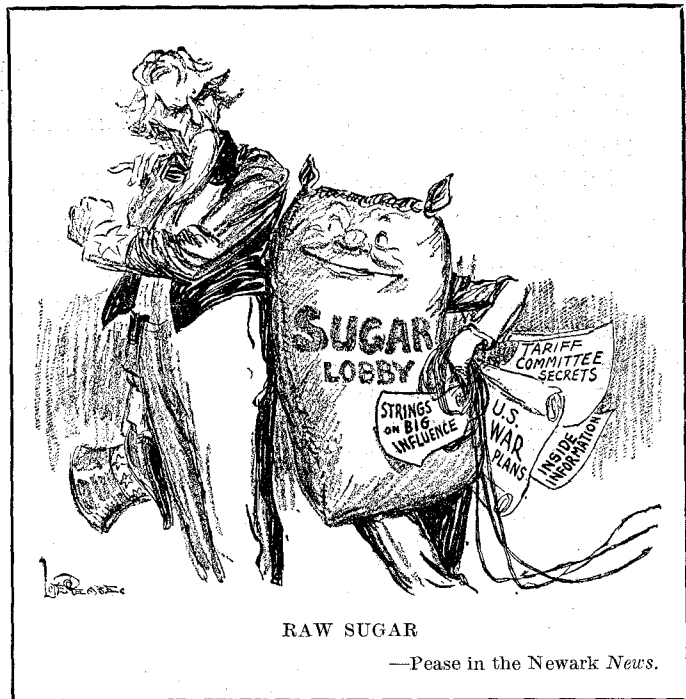
"I think it was Mr. Zabriskie."

"And you hired him for \$75,000 without verifying this?"

"Yes."

"Do you think now that Mr. Shattuck is a close friend of Hoover?"

"Yes, I think he is."



"Then it comes down to this, that you based your beliefs solely on Zabriskie?"

"Yes."

"What advantage did you get out of this relationship between the President and Shattuck?"

"He was able to make contacts with the President's secretaries."

"But you told people that Shattuck had 'daily access' to the President."

"I found out later that wasn't true."

Coming now to the statement involving General Crowder and his alleged disclosure of war plans, we quote from Wilbur Forrest's dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune:

"Mr. Lakin readily identified the letter he wrote last spring to M. C. Rionda of the Czarnikow-Rionda Company, of New York, making known to him General Crowder's reported discovery of the Army General Staff's plans to abandon the Philippines in the event of war and his (Lakin's) intention to use this information to 'best advantage.'"

Senator Caraway demanded of Mr. Lakin:

"Was he [General Crowder] getting the plans of the Army and giving them to you in a tariff fight?"

The witness indicated this was evident.

"That ought to be interesting," commented the Senator.

The letter relating to disclosures of supposedly secret business of the Ways and Means Committee and containing a statement that President Hoover had "instructed his secretary, Mr. Newton, to establish a contact between the committee and ourselves" was written by Mr. Lakin to Mason B. Starring, President of the California and Pittsburgh Utilities Corporation, New York City, on April 16, 1929.

Mr. Shattuck, appearing before the Caraway Committee on December 19, promptly repudiated all "improper inferences" in connection with his association with President Hoover and his tariff activities, and condemned the use of his name in this connection as "unfair to the President."

Altho the President is mildly chided by some papers—for instance, the Baltimore Sun says that "his fault has been a fault of judgment"—the great majority ridicule the inference of "impropriety" in his relations with Mr. Shattuck. Typical of the views expressed by dozens of editors is the comment of the Washington Post:

"Every President is falsely represented by interested parties as secretly favoring this or opposing that, and lobbyists extract pay from gullible business men by pretending to have influence with the President. The nation is disgusted with all such attempts to drag the name of its President into the mire."

## CHIANG WINS AGAIN

SIX VICTORIES IN ONE YEAR, the correspondents in China tell us, now stand to the credit of the Nanking Nationalist Government, of which Chiang Kai-shek is President and military leader.

In October and November three rebel armies within the Government's own ranks undertook to overthrow it, but they find themselves overthrown instead. Chiang directed much of the fighting from an armored train, we are told, and airplanes played an important part in his victories. This latest triumph is regarded as a good omen for the survival of the Nanking Government, at least for a while; but the elusive Marshal Feng is ominously silent, and some of the correspondents think that Chiang is not long for the presidential saddle.

Grave crises have confronted his Government in rapid succession ever since its foundation. President Chiang himself admits in a circular telegram sent out on December 18, the rest of which is thus summarized in a special cable to the New York *Herald Tribune*:

"Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's October revolt in the northwest, closely followed by Chang Fak-wei's rebellion in the southwest, and the Kwangsi clique's challenge in the west of Kwangtung Province, caused general public alarm, the telegram admits. President Chiang mentions also the subsequent revolt of General Shih Yusan's troops, supported by Gen. Tang Seng-chi, and combined with political upheavals of the agitated reactionary elements. 'The situation was extremely critical. Our fate was hanging by a single hair,' the message concludes."

The most decisive of these defeats was the one administered to Gen. Chang Fak-wei and his rebellious "Ironsides" division on December 11 by Kwangtung provincial troops near Canton, the same correspondent states. After a prolonged battle, he says, the loyal provincials captured 7,000 of the rebel soldiers.

President Chiang's tenure of office, nevertheless, is still insecure, according to Hallett Abend, the New York *Times's* Tientsin correspondent. Mr. Abend reports "an astonishing unity of determination" in North China to force Chiang out. He explains:

"The causes of the present tangled situation date back to June and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's defiance of Nanking. Then General Yen Hsi-shan acted as mediator, achieving peace by inducing Nanking to promise food supplies, funds, and a fair disbandment of Marshal Feng's forces, which promises Yen underwrote.

"Nanking failed to fulfil her obligations, hence Yen's subsequent partial support of the Kuominchun during the October-November rebellion, which, however, he did not directly join. It is reported here that the November fighting ceased because of an agreement, influenced by money politics, which conceded to Chiang Kai-shek a face-saving victory based on an understanding that he would soon retire and leave the country, with part of the Nanking Cabinet continuing under the leadership of Yen Hsi-shan and Wang Ching-wei in order to preserve the valued recognition of the foreign Powers, and to give an appearance of the continuity of government."

Whatever happens, says *The Christian Science Monitor*, Chiang should have credit for a sincere attempt to unify China.

## PEACE COMES TO MANCHURIA

THE "UNOFFICIAL WAR" between Russia and China has been brought to an official end, and world hopes are high that the conference to be held in Moscow, on January 25, will make the settlement permanent.

Moscow dispatches of December 22 told of the signing of a protocol at Khabarovsk, Siberia, terminating the Soviet-Chinese dispute that had been disturbing the world for nearly six months. By its terms the status quo ante of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the bone of contention, is restored. Soviet consulates and commercial organizations in Manchuria likewise are restored, and Chinese consulates and commercial organizations in the Soviet Far East.

"It was stated," says a Moscow dispatch of the Associated Press, "that peace would follow on the frontiers with the subsequent withdrawal of the troops of both sides. All persons arrested in the six months' dispute over the railway are to be released, and the Chinese have promised to disarm White Guard Russians and to deport organizers of these foes of the Communist régime." Full restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries "is left open until a Russian-Chinese conference, to be held in Moscow, January 25, at which all outstanding questions will be settled."

The trouble began on July 10, when the Chinese raided Russian consulates in Manchuria and said they found evidence that Russian officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway were using their offices to further Communist propa-

ganda. One hundred of these officials were expelled and a Chinese official appointed to take over the railroad. Russia immediately protested this action as a violation of the treaty between the two countries. To her ultimatum China returned an equivocal answer, and Russia dispatched troops to the Manchurian border and began hostilities, insisting throughout that the status quo ante be restored, which is accomplished by the present agreement.

"A vindication of the so-called Hoover doctrine of action under the Kellogg pact" is seen by Secretary of State Stimson in the signing of the protocol, according to Elliott Thurston, Washington correspondent of the New York *World*. But "neither the White House nor the State Department is expected to make any direct claim of credit for forcing a peaceful adjustment." Mr. Elliott continues:

"Secretary Stimson feels he was justified first in uniting with England and other treaty signatories last July in the initial note admonishing Russia and China impartially to live up to the anti-war treaty. He feels also when the hostilities continued for months the United States had no alternative but to send its second note containing a definite tone of warning."

"The Khabarovsk agreement," says the New York *Evening Post*, "is a Russian victory won by the application of force upon the Manchurian frontier." To this paper "it is doubtful whether Secretary Stimson's application of the Kellogg pact had any appreciable effect upon the situation." The same view is expressed by the New York *World*, which points out that our State Department sent its warning note "six days after the threat of war was averted by Mukden's complete capitulation."



International Newreel photograph

HOW LONG WILL HE HOLD THE REINS?

China's President, Chiang Kai-shek, keeps his place in the political saddle only by constant warfare.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

RECENT events indicate that the Carnegie Foundation is the real gridiron club.—*Virginian-Pilot*.

"CAN one hear color?" asks THE LITERARY DIGEST. Naturally, when it's loud enough.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader*.

"MEXICAN President Flies Over Volcano." A good many Mexican Presidents have lived on them.—*New York Times*.

THE third great battle of "Bull Run" was far more serious for New York than either of the other battles.—*Nashville Southern Agriculturist*.

ANYHOW, Wall Street is a two-way street.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

NOW that the influenza germ has been isolated, let it be hoped that it will be kept so.—*Boston Transcript*.

"A BOXER who underestimates his opponent," declares a writer, "soon has his eyes opened." Or closed.—*The Humorist*.

ONE infers from the Senate debate on the subject, that the seating of Grundy is no tribute to his standing.—*Virginian-Pilot*.

THE Soviet has abolished Christmas, Santa Claus, holly wreaths, mistletoe, and Peace on Earth, especially peace on earth.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

PRESIDENT HOOVER keeps on insisting that business is good. Of course it is, Herbie, but, the trouble is, we can't all be in your particular line of business.—*Leesburg Commercial*.

NOW that a picture has been successfully shown on its side at a New York prize exhibition, there is quite a little sentiment for hanging some of them wrong side out.—*Detroit News*.

THE Office Cynic has been wondering whether, by chance, the "lie detector" used in a Seattle murder case was the kind you marry.—*Detroit News*.

THE best way for Wilbur Glenn Voliva to convince everybody that the world is flat would be for him to go to the edge and fall off.—*Indianapolis Star*.

SEVERAL buried Roman coins were recently discovered on a golf course in Scotland, and that's the way we play, too.—*New York Evening Post*.

WHAT a shock that Ohio man, who had been deaf for thirteen years, must have had when he recovered his hearing in a talkie! —*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

ONE of the strangest things in this world is why Santa Claus gives presents so liberally, but would see you dead before he paid your bills.—*Dallas News*.

AMONG members of the Men's Dress Reform party, we are told, shorts, breeches and the kilt all have their supporters. It would be most awkward if they hadn't.—*Punch*.

THE ship *Leonardo da Vinci*, laden with \$70,000,000 worth of art treasures, including pictures by Botticelli, Titian, Raffael, Giorgione, and Correggio, has arrived safely in England after a stormy passage. The news has been received with gloom in modernist circles —*New York Times*.

THE inference is natural that Chicago's pineapple crop is largely the fruit of grafting.—*Weston Leader*.

MAYBE if convicts were given the right kind of medicine, there wouldn't be so much breaking out.—*Virginian-Pilot*.

ONCE the Chinese were considered the most truthful people on earth, but now they have started playing golf.—*Kay Features*.

SOME retail trade may suffer from the stock slump, but haberdashers should do a brisk business in shirt replacement.—*Publishers Syndicate*.

STILL, right after Christmas a lot of us will join Mr. Voliva in the belief that the world is flat.—*Macon Telegraph*.

WOMEN rule a certain tribe of Indians in Peru, which indicates that American civilization is spreading.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald*.

IT was the night before Christmas and all through the house, not a creature was stirring—a good many of them not getting in till daylight.—*Wichita Eagle*.

THE French Government and the American Congress have now ratified the French debt agreement; and all that remains is for this country to get the money.—*Detroit Free Press*.

"NEW Margin Traders Wary, Wall Street Finds."—Head-line. The Street's philosophic reflection on this no doubt is: "Well, half an oaf is better than none."—*Virginian-Pilot*.

A NEW type of piano with two keyboards and a chime attachment is about to be put on the market. We hope that its price will for a time at least, be prohibitive.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.

FIFTY million Americans who heartily approve of Jim Crow laws are shocked at tales of caste distinctions in India.—*Peking (China) Leader*.

"AMERICAN boxers are usually fine business men," we are informed. We notice they often clinch a good deal.—*The Humorist (London)*.

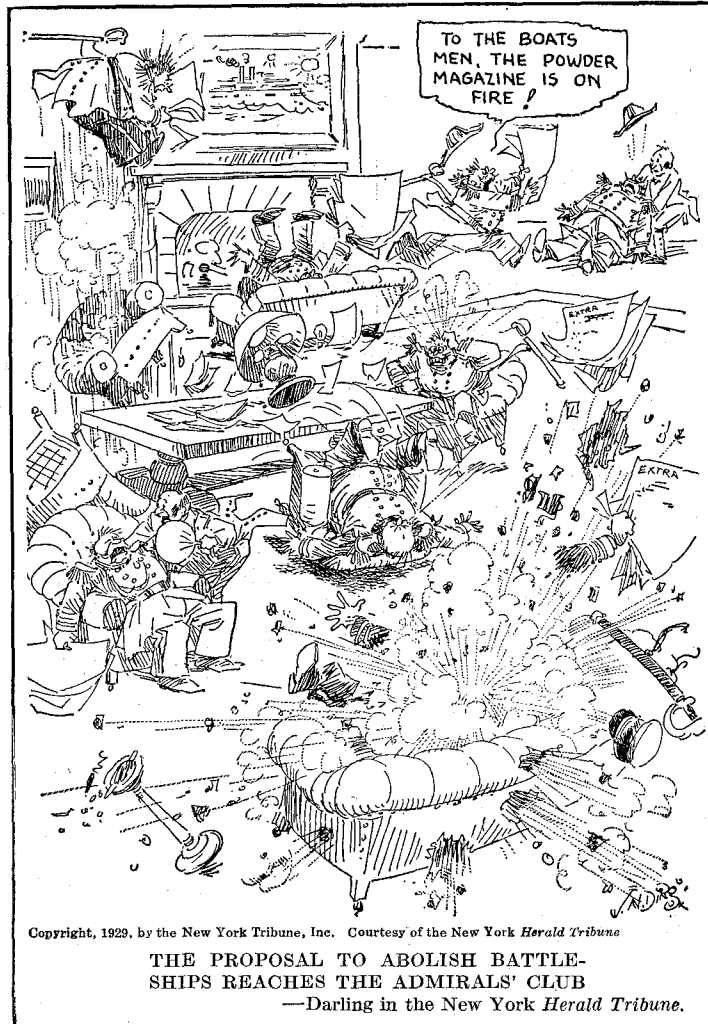
JUST to get in ahead of Mr. Babson, we predict that the next time stocks get unreasonably high they will eventually come down.—*Publishers Syndicate*.

ABOUT all that the Senate Lobby Investigation Committee appears to be demonstrating is that it costs money to run lobbies.—*Leesburg Commercial*.

ONE thing about the recent market break is the fact that it proved that most of the names that were on sucker lists really belonged there.—*New York Evening Post*.

As an intelligence test you might see how many of your friends can name the seventeen other amendments to the Constitution of the United States.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

DEMOCRACY without fear or favor is our goal, and a letter address to "Mrs. Herbert Hoover, 2300 S Street, Washington, D. C.," was stamped "Notify your correspondent of your change in address," and duly delivered at the White House.—*Detroit News*.

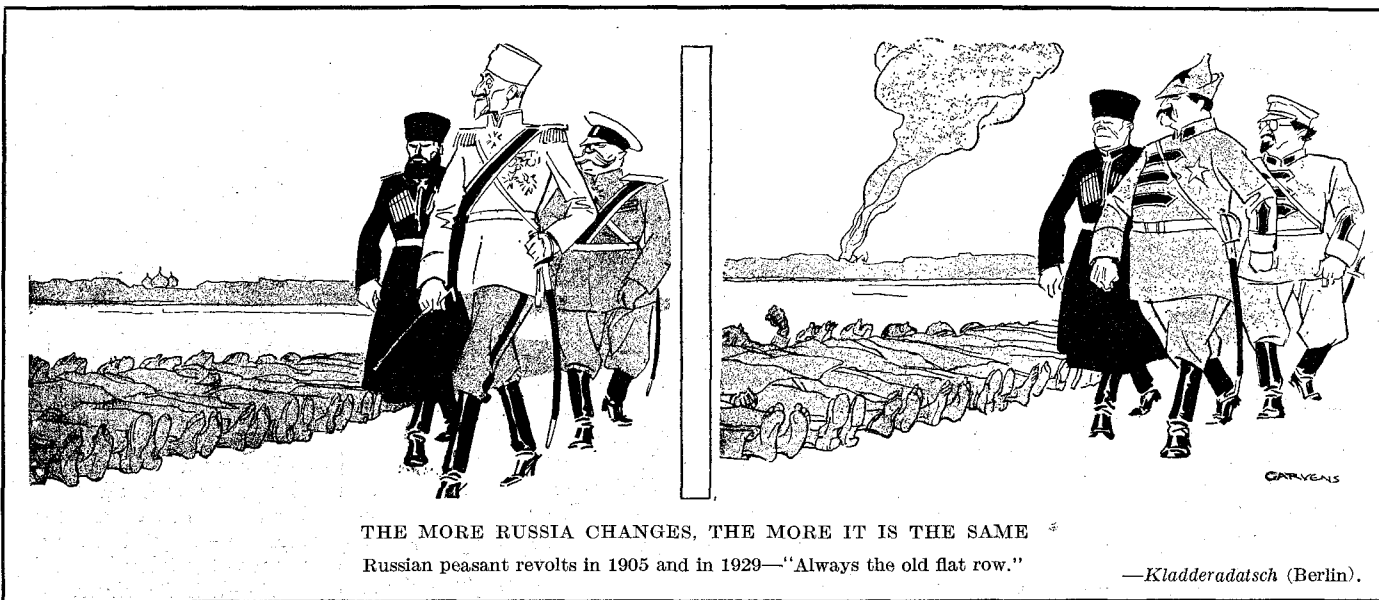


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THE PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH BATTLE-SHIPS REACHES THE ADMIRALS' CLUB  
—Darling in the New York Herald Tribune.

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# FOREIGN - COMMENT



## THE MARTYRDOM OF SOVIET POLITICAL OFFENDERS

**K**ILL US HERE, but don't send us back to prison where they will kill us by inches!"

This was the frantic declaration of eighteen political fugitives of the Solovyetzky prison in Northern Russia, who had made their escape into Finland. Two weeks of incredible effort against death by starvation or freezing brought them across the Finnish border. Their horrifying preference for death rather than return to prison was made outspokenly while the Finnish authorities were discussing what to do with them. Incidentally, through a Helsingfors correspondent of an anti-Soviet daily, *Vozrozhdenie* (Paris), they assert that nearly 45,000 prisoners are confined in the Solovyetzky prison, about 1,000 of them women. The prisoners are absolutely isolated from all contact with the outside world, and this correspondent relates further:

"As soon as a prisoner arrives at this prison, all his money and belongings are taken away from him. Parcel-post packages with food and other articles sent by relatives never reach them. The prison is guarded by two thousand OGPU [Secret Police] agents whose brutality and cruelty defy all description. Cannon are mounted to check all attempts at revolt or flight. Moreover, several lesser battle-ships are permanently stationed in the harbor, always ready to bombard the prison."

The startling appearance of these Russian prisoners in Finland has aroused public opinion to a high point of tension, it seems, and is the chief topic of conversation among Russian refugees in all important European centers. Various anti-Soviet organs advise us that, one cold day last November, the Finnish frontier guards, patrolling the uninhabited snow-blanketed woods between Martukule and Kiolaarvi, came upon a group of seventeen men and one woman, who were trying to cross the border into Finland. Physically they were worn to skeletons, we are told, and were barely able to stumble along. The frontier-guards immediately took them into custody, and report that when their prisoners were told they were on Finnish territory they were beside themselves with joy. In answer to questions, it is reported that they said they preferred death to continuance of imprisonment at Solovyetzky. In a moment of desperation by concerted effort they had succeeded in overpowering their guards.

Without food, or at least very little, and with insufficient clothing, they tramped for two long weeks through the snow

and ice-covered swamps of Russian Carelia. Freezing with cold and faint of hope, falling and then struggling to their feet and plodding forward again, we read, they finally reached the frontier. The case impels anti-Soviet newspapers to point out that the Solovyetzky prison in Soviet Russia takes the place of Siberia, feared and abhorred as the abode of exile in the old Czarist days. It is said to be far worse than Siberia. The prison, it is noted, is built on the Solovyetzky Islands, in the Arctic waters of the White Sea, north of Archangel. For several months in winter, this region is enshrouded in the darkness of polar night.

By way of historical reminder, some Russian editors point out that, since the sixteenth century, these rocky islands were the site of a famous Russian fortified monastery. In the course of its existence it withstood more than one siege by foreign naval forces, incidentally, they say, one by the British Navy. But when the Soviet Government shut up most of Russia's historical churches, it is recalled, the monastery was converted into a prison, to which it exiles, in the main, counter-revolutionaries, so called, and various other offenders. Throughout Russia, it seems, stories are told of the harshness of the régime under which the prisoners live, and there is a saying that "those who are banished to Solovki never see the light again." *Novoye Russkoye Slovo*, a democratic anti-Soviet daily, published in New York, cites from *Vozrozhdenie* an article by its special correspondent in Helsingfors, who reproduces the stories told by the eighteen fugitives. To flee from the Solovyetzky prison itself, the correspondent says, is impossible, for it is guarded too well, both by Red soldiers and by the sea. But, he says further, at the end of October, sixty prisoners—including the eighteen who eventually crossed the Finnish border—were sent under the escort of guards to the Carelian coast to cut wood and erect some buildings there. We read then:

"The guards were not many, and the place where the prisoners were working was distant from all dwellings. This inspired the prisoners to think of escape. Moreover, they learned from overhearing conversations of the guards, that the Finnish frontier was not very far away.

"Armed with axes, with which they were working, the prisoners attacked their guards at a moment agreed upon in advance. Taken unawares, the guards could not resort to firearms. A desperate hand-to-hand battle began in which clubs, axes, fists,

and even teeth were used. The prisoners won. The guards were all killed, but also fifteen prisoners remained lying wounded on the spot. Their comrades had to leave them to die.

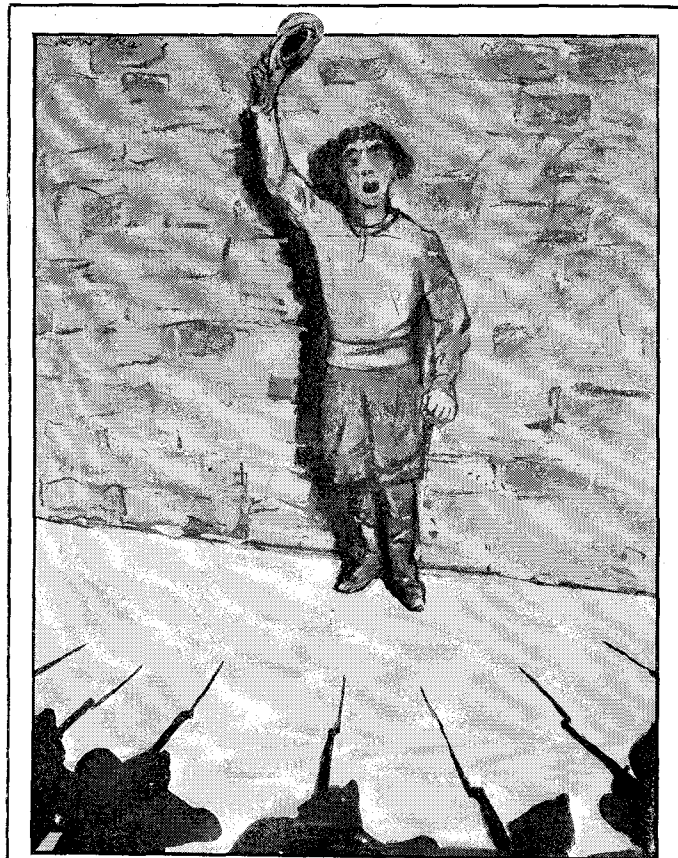
"Having stripped from the guards' bodies their arms and the little food there was, the remaining forty-seven prisoners started off. They were led by an educated man, whose name remained unknown to the eighteen who reached Finland, and who drew for them a map of the country and explained to them how, by the stars, they could guide themselves to Finland.

"They walked for about two weeks. The scant reserves of food they had soon came to an end, and they lived on berries found in the forests. They did not agree among themselves as to the direction in which to walk, and thus they split into groups. Finally, eighteen of them reached the frontier. What became of the remaining twenty-nine is not known."

From the Helsingfors correspondent of *Rul*, a Russian Liberal, anti-Soviet daily of Berlin, we learn that, among the eighteen fugitives, there is one N. Schonen, a Finn by nationality. This correspondent writes:

"In spite of all he went through, Schonen still displays a remarkable sense of humor. He says that he is a Soviet prisoner 'by inheritance.' His father was arrested by the Bolsheviks in the very first years of the revolution, and died after five years' imprisonment in the Solovyetzky prison. Immediately following the father's death, Schonen, junior, was arrested, and he spent three years on the Solovyetzky islands.

"The facts revealed by Schonen about the life there are



A GERMAN VIEW OF RUSSIAN PROGRESS

THE SOVIET CITIZEN: "My grandfather was broken on the wheel. My father was hanged. But I am merely being shot—hurrah for the Soviet Republic!"

—*Jugend* (Munich).

terrible. Among the prisoners there was a group of about 100 religious sectarians. For some reason or other, they were disliked by the prison officials, and were ill-treated in every possible manner, but nothing could break their calm spirit. Finally, seeing that this persecution did not work, the administration decided to put them on trial for 'fomenting an uprising,' and they were all condemned to death. On a raw February day, at the beginning of 1929, they were taken to the field before the prison and ordered to dig graves. After that, their arms and legs were chopped off, and their bodies were thrown into these graves. The guards remained by the graves until the very last one of the sufferers died."

## AN INDIAN DEFENSE OF OPIUM

**B**EFORE DENYING OPIUM TO THOSE in the East accustomed to take it, say some Indian editors, certain officious Westerners should look closely into the use of beer and other alcoholic beverages among their own people.

Strange as this argument may sound to us of the Western world, it is put forth in India with an almost angry emphasis in



BOUND FOR A SOVIET WINTER RESORT

Political suspects are sent Farthest North in Russia for Stalin's health.

—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

some quarters, and it is of interest, at least, to get the Oriental view of it. The question has been raised, it seems, as result of the tour of a League of Nations Commission in certain parts of India. The *Rangoon Times*, published under British auspices at the capital of Burma, sees the issue about to flame in that province, where a considerable portion of the population has the opium habit. In this newspaper's opinion the West has no moral right to make it impossible for people in the East to obtain the "solace" of opium so long as Westerners insist upon having the "solace" of alcoholic concoctions. The *Rangoon Times* goes on to say:

"The East, of course, provides many instances of the degraded use of the malignant drug-salts, but the general use of opium is another matter altogether. If the West desires to compare habit for habit, it should compare opium not with heroin or cocaine, but with beer and whisky—particularly beer, as both opium and beer have long been the solace of large bodies of people wracked by hard physical labor or exposure to hard conditions, and unable to afford much in the way of restoratives and comfort. We understand that the question of total prohibition may arise as far as Burma is concerned. Total prohibition must stand on the same grounds as the prohibition of alcohol.

"We refrain from going over again the grounds of this controversy upon which so many hundreds of reams have been written since American Prohibition. Liberty of the individual conscience, industrial expediency, alternatives more disastrous than the original evil, administrative practicability—all these and other questions apply both to opium and to alcohol. As regards the British position, too, there is the additional question of the moral right to prohibit the solace of certain people of one race of Empire citizens, while permitting the solace of certain people of another race of Empire citizens. The problem is to forward the aim of the League of Nations to the utmost while being not unheeding of the voice of the people."

## GERMANY OUTSIDE LOOKING IN

**A** CENTER OF WORLD INTEREST for two or three months, as the meeting-place of the Naval Disarmament Conference, is St. James's Palace, London. From the time of its builder, Henry the Eighth, remarks the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, until the use of Buckingham Palace a century or so ago, St. James's Palace was the

land problem and the Saar problem—into fresh agitation, the sort of unrest so likely to overwhelm a patient at the prospect of an operation. Nothing to French domestic policy and to French foreign policy could be more perilous than to precipitate side by side with the evacuation concert a disarmament concert. For the outcome could not be foreseen. It would be like giving a neurasthenic a Browning revolver for a birthday present.

"France accumulates wealth in order to build with it a fleet adapted for modern warfare. The people in France declare a hundred times that this fleet is to subserve defense purposes only, the men in London know perfectly well that attack and defense are but wordy differential concepts, and that all depends upon how one takes them.

"The reaction against this sort of thing has set in throughout England, altho the old Baldwin-Chamberlain Ministry hid the situation from France. In this London disarmament conference, or through the medium of it, England fights the French plan of trained military reserves and stored war material—and this despite any episodes at Geneva. MacDonald, with the applause of the British people, has sought a path of understanding with the United States. Both Powers have come to a united agreement to push the submarine issue during the conference. This plan accordingly strikes straight across the backbone of France as regards naval armament.

"It is France who has just launched the most powerful submarine craft in the whole world—the *Surcouf*. If we are to be guided by a description in the *Era Nouvelle* under date of November 13 last, this submarine must be able to discharge fourteen torpedoes simultaneously. The bridge of this vessel is protected against grenades and flying bombs by means of perfectly adequate armor sheathing. The armament comprises four guns of large caliber and a defense against attack by air. The boat has four thousand tons displacement and carries a crew of 150. It can carry thirty torpedoes of the very

largest caliber and most modern construction.

"Whether such a phenomenal armament unit can be classed as one of defense alone is the question. Moreover, the French have the quickest torpedo-boat destroyers and very swift light cruisers. In a word, France is powerfully armed, and that, too, with the

King's Court par excellence. But it is now disused, it seems, except when the King very occasionally holds a levee in the throne-room. Yet, we are told, the old form is maintained, and ambassadors are still accredited to "the Court of St. James's."

Outside looking in at the conference, as it were, are the newspapers of Germany, which seem to enjoy pondering on the discomfiture they feel France will suffer in the disarmament negotiations. With benign sympathy some of them assure us that the Foreign Office in London and the Department of State at Washington will work together to "save the face of France." Some Berlin dailies are persuaded that the London Naval Conference is "a nightmare" to the French Foreign Office, because, in the words of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, France "enters it as an isolated Power." If the Germans can't have anything to say at the conference, it will be seen that the German press is just as much concerned about it as the Germany had a stake in it.

France has her back so completely to the wall, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, that she actually strives to ease her relations with Germany. The whole fabric of French domination on the continent of Europe will be brought in ruins to the ground, the *Kreuz Zeitung* fancies, if the Anglo-Saxon combination retains its hold on the Italy of Mussolini. Hoover and MacDonald have no intention, we read in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, to subject France to open humiliation, altho she will emerge well chastened. All these points are elaborated in the comments of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*:

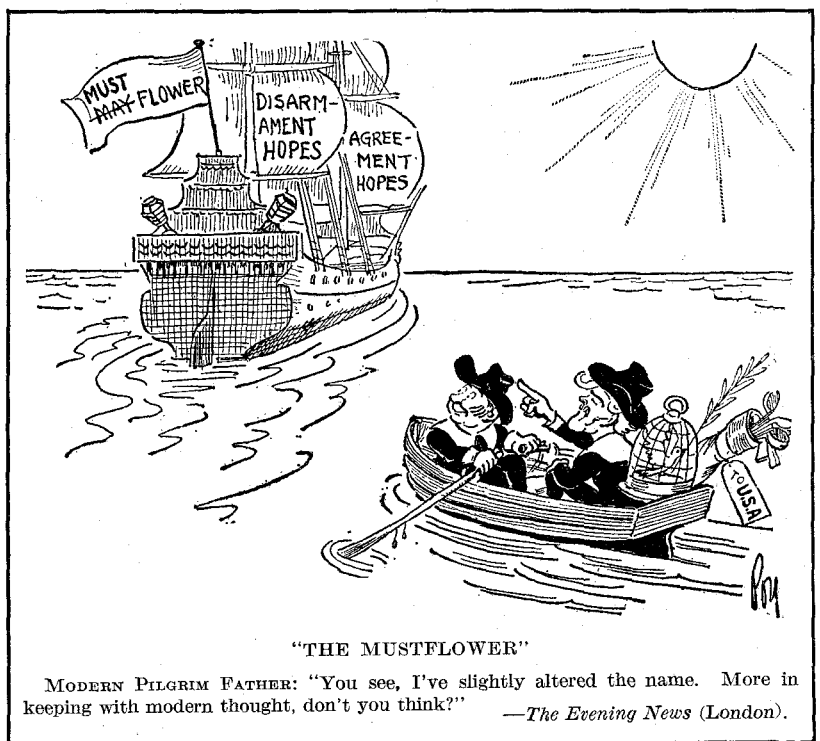
"For France this naval conference at London is in fact a horror. Perhaps Briand and Tardieu have shrunk from plunging public opinion in France—already sufficiently nervous over the Rhine-

very weapon counting for most in naval warfare. And we Germans have experienced in our own flesh and blood that in a matter of this sort the Britons do not allow themselves to be trifled with. MacDonald and Hoover are doing everything to make it easy for the French to unload the burden of this costly and frightful paraphernalia of war."



"THE GIPSY'S WARNING"

—The Herald (Dublin).



"THE MUSTFLOWER"

MODERN PILGRIM FATHER: "You see, I've slightly altered the name. More in keeping with modern thought, don't you think?" —The Evening News (London).

## NEW POLITICAL FLUTTERINGS IN INDIA

**A**IMED AT ASSASSINATION of Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, a bomb was thrown under the train as he was proceeding to a conference with Nationalist leaders at their invitation. New Delhi press dispatches attribute the outrage to fanatics, and say the bombing has no significance as an expression of Indian feeling.

This dastardly attempt on the life of Lord Irwin happens at a time when the press of England and India are discussing an announcement of his, described in some London journals to be "premature." Considering it calmly, however, the London *Times* points out that it "contains no promises and reveals no change of policy." The main theme of the statement, this daily finds, is a quiet confidence in the two qualities most essential to mutual understanding—the fundamental loyalty of Indian opinion to the King-Emperor and the determination of the British nation that pledges given shall be redeemed to the full. The *Times* notes then that Lord Irwin takes the opportunity to restate the ultimate purpose of British policy in India, when he says: "I am authorized on behalf of His Majesty's Government to state clearly that in their judgment it is implicit in the declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there contemplated, is the attainment of Dominion status." We read:

"That is the sentence, no doubt, from which most of the hopes and fears have sprung. The rumors of an eleventh-hour postponement of the Viceroy's statement, which have been current in England during the last few days, and have so greatly agitated opinion in India, were unquestionably based upon an exaggerated forecast of its significance. And no doubt it is open to any of us to hold that the conditions of India differ in essence, and not merely in degree, from the conditions of Canada, New Zealand, and the other countries known as British Dominions; that a self-governing India of the future may find some more appropriate form of expression; and that at this stage, therefore, the word Dominion is better avoided altogether.

"But the answer, for good or ill, is that the same word has been used again and again already to describe the goal, or (as Lord Irwin calls it) 'the natural issue of India's constitutional progress.'

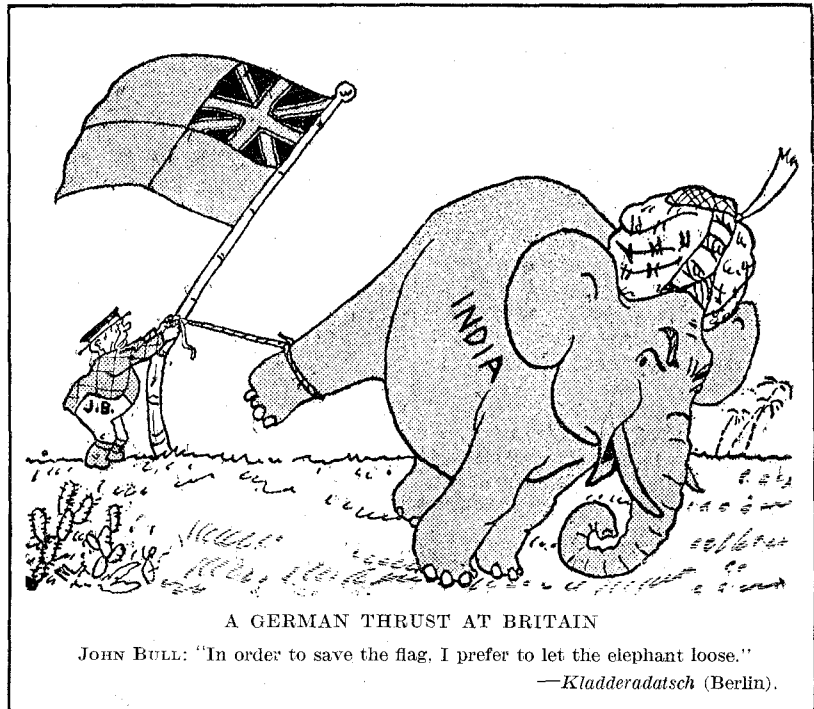
"For the last ten years—ever since the debates on the Government of India Bill in 1919—there has been no difference in the language held on that subject by Englishmen of every party. Mr. Montagu described it during the second reading of the bill as the opportunity of Indians 'to control their own destinies,' and Sir Donald Maclean spoke on the same occasion of 'the future of India within the circle of the British Dominions.' The Governor-General's own instructions, framed in the same year, set out, as he recalls this morning, the Royal will and pleasure that 'by the progressive realization of responsible government . . . British India may attain its due place among our Dominions.' The Duke of Connaught, inaugurating the new régime at Delhi two years later, bore a message from the King which wished for India 'progress to the liberty which my other Dominions enjoy.' Lord Reading, who was at that time Viceroy, was speaking soon afterward of 'that high destiny which awaits India as a partner in the British Empire.' Lord Olivier, as Secretary of State in 1924, suggested that 'the peoples of India might eventually take their place alongside the other free nations in the British Commonwealth.' Lord Birkenhead himself, following him in the same high office, expressed his desire for 'the progressive realization of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire,' and foreshadowed more precisely the precious promise of a Constitution which might bring India on equal terms as 'an honored partner into that free community of British Dominions which men knew as the Empire.' Finally Mr. Baldwin, as Prime Minister, added that 'in the fulness of time we look forward to seeing India in equal partnership with the Dominions.'

"All these various but essentially consistent definitions of the ultimate goal are no more than repeated in Lord Irwin's state-

ment that 'the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as contemplated in the declaration of 1917, is the attainment of Dominion status.' His phrase in itself carries the matter no farther."

Among the British-controlled press of India we find the Calcutta *Statesman* declaring its belief that the meaning of the term Dominion status refers far more to external than to internal affairs, and it continues:

"The root difference between Crown Colonies or Dependencies and Dominions lies in independence of London. But there is no sealed pattern for Dominion constitutions. There are wide differ-



ences between, for instance, Canada, Australia, and the Irish Free State. And once a Dominion becomes a Dominion, obviously it can in fact gradually remodel itself as much as it pleases."

Meanwhile Indian Nationalist organs, in general critical of the British, express great satisfaction with the announcement of the Viceroy. To quote *The Hindu* (Madras), which is not always friendly to the Administration:

"The Viceroy's statement on reforms has generally been welcomed in the country, tho with a certain amount of caution and reserve, which is natural in view of the fact that there are obvious gaps in the declaration of policy which have yet to be filled. There can be no two opinions, however, as to Lord Irwin's deep sincerity and earnest desire to terminate the present impasse by doing all in his power to facilitate a new and satisfactory understanding between Britain and this country. It would be scarcely an exaggeration to say that he has tried, and not without success, to convey to His Majesty's Government a clear and correct picture of the realities of the Indian situation, and that they have been impressed by the urgent necessity for an orientation of policy which would, as far as may be, undo the mischief done by the appointment of the Simon Commission with all its implications, and secure the whole-hearted support and active cooperation of Indian public opinion.

"His Majesty's Government has made an unambiguous declaration to the effect that the political goal of India, as defined in the 1917 promise of responsible government, is Dominion status and not something less; they also propose to invite, on receipt of the Simon and Central Committee reports, representatives of British India and the Indian States to confer, separately or together, with themselves, in regard to both British Indian and all-Indian problems, so that as a result of this conference they (the Government) may be able 'to submit proposals to Parliament which may command a wide measure of general assent.' These proposals will be embodied in a bill and presented to Parliament and will then be examined by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The new declaration will be generally regarded as satisfactory so far as it goes."

# LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

## THE MAD QUARTER OF PARIS

WHO GOES TO PARIS and does not seek out The Dome? There gather our literary and artistic expatriates—if they are not at the neighboring Coupole, The Select, or La Rotonde.

It is the Bohemian center of Montparnasse, celebrated in a novel seven years ago, to be reissued to-day as a justification of

Fasquelle, the publisher, is to bring out as part of the collection which was inaugurated with the works of Zola and Pierre Louys.

"The book is ironically dedicated to 'Those at Deauville,' and its tone is far different from the other works of the author of 'La Fête de Venise' and 'Journées de Biarritz.' It is of the same vein as 'En jardinant avec Bergson' and 'La Bohème canaille.'

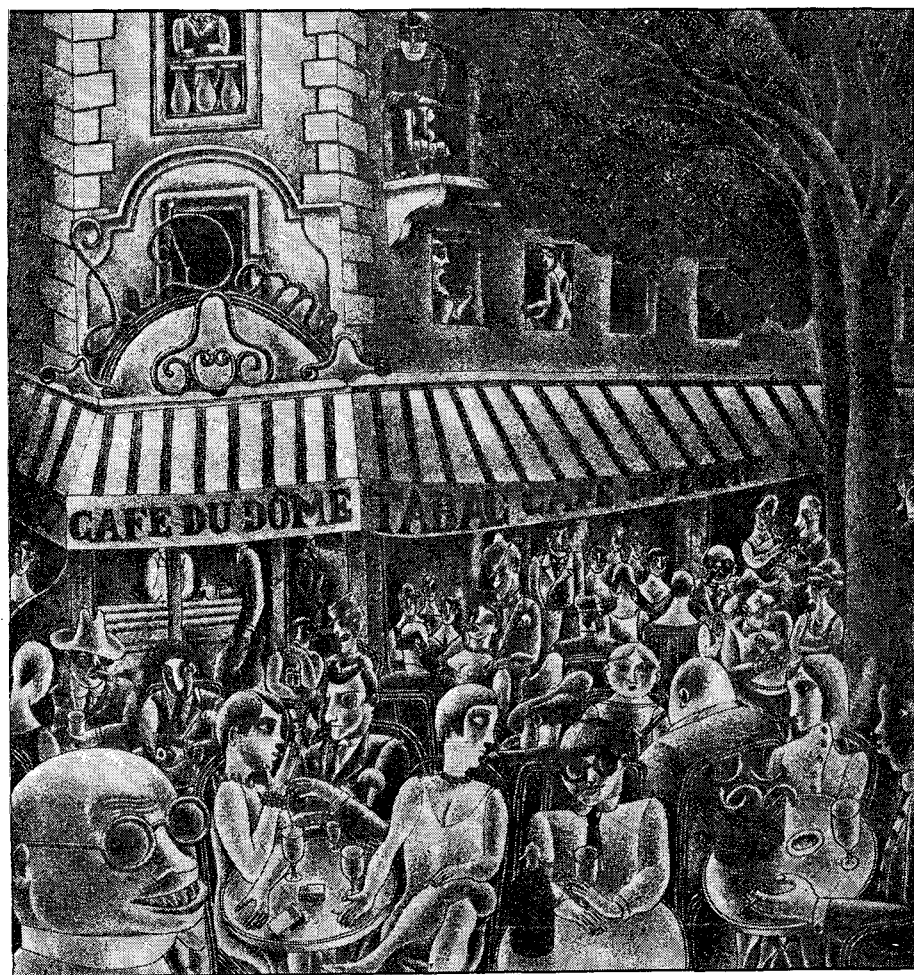
"If, in his book, Michel Georges-Michel proved to be a bit prophetic, his lot was that of all prophets. And Foujita has engraved the scene of combat which gave rise to the lines which we find at the end of the novel:

"This café, where each one sat down as he pleased, without even removing the clay or the paint from his hands, became a 'dancing' which aped those of Montmartre. Montparnasse came to enjoy itself as did 'The Butte.' . . . And the name of the quarter, instead of invoking the rude work of those who 'came,' soon meant nothing other than a place of amusement for false artists and laggard singers. And, together with the obscene jokes for the illustrated journals, they discuss cubism as it would be in ten years, at the time when it would be monopolized by the stores for their advertisements and their show windows, as in Germany."

"Georges-Michel gave cubism ten years to become a popular art. He was even too generous. Less than five years after those lines appeared, the stores, the theaters, even the railroad companies, covered Paris with cubist or pseudo-cubist posters."

And what of the painters? He was the first to publish the name of Soutine, for example, whose canvases bring nearly a hundred thousand francs, Soutine, "who took a landscape and threw it upon the canvas as if it were a dish-rag, but one which suddenly caught fire!" This is how *Aphthalien*, one of the merchants in the novel, speaks:

"This Soutine, the most vigorous painter of our epoch and, who would doubt it, the most unhappy one! Have you never seen him wander about the 'Rotonde' without daring to enter? He came from the depths of his Russia, happy to find himself in France, a country where one had the right, where he had the right, to sit upon a bench without being molested by the police. One day I bought him a jacket. He wanted one, no matter what kind. A jacket for him who had never worn anything else than a blouse. But why a jacket? For example, he had never dared wear a hat. Not that he cared, for one doesn't wish to dress like a czar every day. Look at this canvas. Do you know how he paints? He takes himself off to the country, where he lives, like a miserable man, in a sort of pig-sty. He gets up at three in the morning and walks some fifteen miles, looking for a subject which pleases him; returning, he goes to bed forgetting to eat, but not until he has unpacked his canvas and placed it on top of the others, falling asleep alongside of them. Monsieur, I paid him a monthly sum for two years without his having delivered a thing to me; finally, when I called upon him,



CAN YOU PICK OUT THE AMERICANS?

The famous terrace of the "Dome," the Paris café where gather the international bohemians, America being liberally represented, tho frequent desertions to neighboring cafés are noted.

its prophetic utterances. "Les Montparnos," by Michel Georges-Michel, foresaw the Cubist triumph, and enshrined such names as Picasso, Modigliani, Archipenko, Utrillo, Soutine, paupers in their day, producing works that now command thousands, the envy of the modernist, the despair of the conservative. Georges-Michel, we are told by Edmond Wellhoff in *Vu* (Paris), was a contemporary of many unknown painters of that time, altho they are celebrated to-day, and he "invented the name 'Montparnos' to designate all of the cosmopolitan, artistic, and bizarre inhabitants of that quarter." But time brings its curious changes:

"To day, the novel of 'Montparnos' is almost a classic. It has been adapted for the theater and the cinema. And most of the painters who were made part of the action of the novel by the author, now wish to collaborate on the new edition which

doubt it, the most unhappy one! Have you never seen him wander about the 'Rotonde' without daring to enter? He came from the depths of his Russia, happy to find himself in France, a country where one had the right, where he had the right, to sit upon a bench without being molested by the police. One day I bought him a jacket. He wanted one, no matter what kind. A jacket for him who had never worn anything else than a blouse. But why a jacket? For example, he had never dared wear a hat. Not that he cared, for one doesn't wish to dress like a czar every day. Look at this canvas. Do you know how he paints? He takes himself off to the country, where he lives, like a miserable man, in a sort of pig-sty. He gets up at three in the morning and walks some fifteen miles, looking for a subject which pleases him; returning, he goes to bed forgetting to eat, but not until he has unpacked his canvas and placed it on top of the others, falling asleep alongside of them. Monsieur, I paid him a monthly sum for two years without his having delivered a thing to me; finally, when I called upon him,

I found three hundred painted canvases piled on top of one another in his room, the window of which he had not opened for two years, lest the paintings might be spoiled. While I went to fetch him some food, he set fire to them all, under the pretext that they did not please him."

To-day, says Mr. Wellhoff, the merchants often travel in vain from Paris to the Riviera, where he has a beautiful villa, to beg him to sell them a single painting. "I knew one, and not the least of them, who purchased a fragment of a torn canvas for many thousands of francs." He deals with others better known here:

"And Léger 'who tried to assimilate the human appearance with that of machines, without paying the least regard to questions of taste. His studio was littered with motors and pieces of metal which he cherished as if they had been ivories' . . .

"And Metzinger, and Laurens, and Archipenko, and Utrillo, and Lagar, and the tender Perdriat, and Fougita in his stable in the rue Delambre, and Picasso, who had already become a god for them all. . . .

"But the chief value of the book is its picturesque scenes; the battles of Montparnasse, the studios of the Americans, the street scenes, the mystical crises of some and the sensual of the others, and above all, the great misery, quasi-Russian, and the magnificent enthusiasm which embraced all of that epoch, and the quite special atmosphere which reigned in this unique quarter at the time when Lenin and Trotzky dreamt there while sitting at their coffee and cream for six sous.

"Is it Modigliani, whose existence was so pathetic, who was taken by Michel Georges-Michel for the hero of his novel? It is possible. We find in it many episodes of his life, even in the voyage to Rome where the painter, in contact with Picasso and Raffael, renounces cubism. . . .

"Modigliani was never a cubist. The story of the Princess and of Isadora Duncan, and of the painter, who gathered fifteen women together in his studio, these are but part of the novel. But the author has anticipated us. It is not Modigliani. It is a synthetic personage of Montparnasse; the same is true of the touching little *Haricot-Rouge*, and also of the *Princesse de Laurence*, recognizable as they may be.

"At any rate, one finds many Modiglianis in the illustrations of the new 'Montparnos.'

"And the numerous portraits closely resemble the little *Red Bean* (*Haricot-Rouge*) evoked by the author. The drama of the life of Modigliani and his companion is quite like that of the novel. It would, then, have been the first of those 'lives in novels' which are so popular to-day.

"Be that as it may, the novel, in spite of its exaggerations, the abundance of its characters, of its anecdotal scenes, was warmly received upon its publication and, among others, by Gustave Geffroy, who had even considered for a time giving it the Goncourt prize. It is a unique document, whether its authenticity is questioned or not, of the most extraordinary epoch which Paris has experienced for many years."

#### THE APOCRYPHAL KIPLING—Is Kipling already a legend?

There is an apocryphal side as well as a veritable one in the public view of him. The original *McTurk* of "Stalky and Co."—he is Mr. G. C. Beresford—told the Kipling Society of England recently some of the things that aren't so. The London *Morning Post* reports him:

"'One must put aside,' said Mr. Beresford, 'the legend of the stocky, sinewy, athletic schoolboy, brimful of patriotism. There is a legend, too, that Kipling was the best swimmer at Westward Ho! but, with noble high-mindedness, he appears to have left all the swimming prizes to others.'

"Actually, he was 'no adept at any game or feat requiring strength, or deftness of hand or foot.' As for catching jackdaws on the cliffs, he was 'as careful to avoid the edge as short-sighted people should be,' and he 'loathed jackdaws about the house with a sincere loathing.'

"It was necessary, the speaker said, to envisage a rather podgy, easy-going, laughter-loving adolescent, taking the world very easily, but with everything threaded on a literary motive.

"His knowledge of English literature always seemed inexhaustible. But in Latin he was no more than an ordinary boy, and his "construes" were sometimes a succession of "ers" and "ums."'"

#### THE AUDIENCE PSYCHOANALYZED

**B** RILLIANT FIRST NIGHTS at opera or theater generally call forth the service of reporters on the audience. But it usually amounts to the production of a list of names and the clothes they wear. Clothes get the major attention.

For once we have a reporter with a keener eye on the audience; and he comes from behind the footlights. Mr. Leslie Howard is a fine actor—and a witty writer, too. The audience, he says flatteringly in the *New York Times*, is "five times as important as any other element in the theater world." But lest he has



FROM THE FOUR ENDS OF THE EARTH: AT THE DOME  
Are gathered those pursuing the *joie de vivre*. The camera, not the artist, thus sees them as countless tourists do to-day.

"induced in the formerly humble audience a braggart spirit," he hastens to add that "there is a catch in all this." Thus:

"This 'importance' with which I have endowed the audience is not, as might be supposed, the importance of numbers or of financial support. The fallibility of this has been proved by many subsidized productions—notably the one entitled 'The Ladder' a season or two back, which was supported by a wealthy gentleman who did not care whether he had an audience or not, and who finally showed his contempt for their money by admitting the public free of charge.

"No, the 'importance' of which I write is that of cooperation. The audience and the cast, between them, are responsible for making the performance 'go.' If either side, for any reason, fails to cooperate, something dreadful happens to the show. So you see, the manager, tho he usually does not understand the audience, is highly considerate of them. Quite naturally. They are paying him money to work for them. So think a lot of them.

"But he does not want them to know too much. That is easily appreciated, I am sure. Now, having exploded this great secret concerning the relative importance of audiences, I propose to go further and tell them more of the truth about themselves, some of it pleasant, some unpleasant, without fear or favor. For instance, it may interest audiences to know that, to the actor, they possess a highly individual collective personality, a personality which varies with each audience at each performance. We have all heard actors say, 'The play's all right, but we had a terrible audience to-night,' just as a member of the audience will say, 'The play's all right, but the cast was terrible.' Or vice versa. Occasionally it is vice versa."

When an actor comes on the stage for the first time, we are told, "he instantly senses the kind of audience that is cooperating—or vice versa—with him." In fact:

"He knows at once whether it is a tolerant, or impatient, or interested, or bored, or witty, or dull audience. Whether it is prepared to like him or dislike him. He can almost tell its average state of education. Let me give an example of this.

"Let us suppose, for instance, that you are an actor in a very brilliant high comedy, and you had a wonderful and witty speech commencing, 'Well, it seems there were two Irishmen named Pat and Mike'—. If at this point the audience started to laugh

in a body, you would at once know that it was a witty, well-educated, cosmopolitan gathering, and if you were to take a peep at it you would find for certain that the majority of it was in evening clothes. With that kind of audience you would hardly have to finish the speech. In fact, the audience would be so amused that it would never let you finish it.

"But if, when you started that amusing speech about Pat and Mike, the audience made no sound, and even at the end when you had passed the point I have indicated, and brought the speech to its exasperating conclusion—if even then the audience gave no evidence of its existence, if any, you would then know that you had a thoroughly churlish gathering which, far from being prepared to cooperate with you, had taken an instant and violent dislike to you. You would probably have to repeat the entire speech twice over, and then it is doubtful if you would get any cooperation. Some audiences simply have no conscience. And some are plain dumb.

"Of course an actor can be mistaken in his psychoanalysis of an audience. That clever speech about Pat and Mike might have met with frigid, non-cooperative reception indicated before, and the actor might have hastily put the audience down as collectively churlish and dumb, only to find on closer inspection that they were all in beautiful evening clothes and distinctly elegant in general type. The actor, if he were more discerning, should have known at once that this is a case of intellectual snobbery. That kind of audience is what we call 'high-brow,' just as the other type is what we call (for want of a more obscure word) 'low-brow.'"

Mr. Howard deals next with a form of mob-personality, in which we all have played a part either as victim or participant. This is when an audience becomes "afflicted with joint physical ailments":

"For example, a perfectly healthy man enters a theater and sits down with not a trouble in the world. As soon as the curtain goes up it becomes apparent that a number of the audience are afflicted with serious chest and throat complaints. Many are coughing painfully, others are having a bad time with their throats. The diseases spread rapidly. In a few moments the healthy man and many others like him have become afflicted, and are coughing as violently as the others. Very soon the place sounds like a sanitarium for consumptives. And yet as soon as the show is over the spectators recover at once. This is known, technically, as a 'bronchial' audience. . . .

"There are cases when the audience does not seem to be pulling together—when it is, in fact, almost having arguments with itself. One has sometimes observed during the performance of certain abstruse plays like, for example, O'Neill's 'Strange Interlude' or Nichols's 'Abie's Irish Rose,' certain sections of the audience being highly amused and indulging in shrieks of merriment, while other sections, who are regarding the same situations very gravely, turn around angrily and violently hush their more hilarious neighbors.

"In America this is usually the limit of the disagreement among an audience, but in London, particularly on first nights, bickerings between the spectators sometimes reach far more unpleasant heights. There, at the conclusion of a performance, the intelligentsia seated in the gallery frequently indulge in cat-calls, hoots, yells, curses, the throwing of halfpennies and orange pips, while the elegantsia in the stalls, inspired by a violent class hatred, and completely forgetting their evening clothes and their waiting motor-cars, shout out dreadful things



AS SOUTINE SEES HIMSELF

A Russian painter (see page 18) who used to burn his canvases, and now burns the purses of his patrons.

like 'Shut up, you swine,' 'Damn the louts,' and 'Canaille!' That sort of thing is very disturbing to those behind the curtain. However, it could happen only in a monarchy, and need not concern us here."

Mr. Howard is aware that no investigation is complete that ignores the element of sex:

"I now come to that question, embarrassing perhaps, but not to be shirked, which eventually must be tackled in all sociological studies—the question of sex. In the present work it resolves itself into the query, 'How may we determine the sex of an audience?' I have strest, I think sufficiently, the fact that an audience is a unit, a composite but single personality. What is the gender of that personality? Of course, the foolish fellow may say, 'Who cares?' But we must go deeper than that. Schools of thought differ on this subject. One school holds that the sex varies with different audiences; that the matinée audience is female, and the evening audience male; that it varies, too, according to the play or the star. Another school insists that the audience is always female, no matter how it is composed, another that it is always male. Still a fourth regards the audience as definitely bisexual.

"But they are all wrong. It will have been noticed that in referring to the audience in the singular I have been using the indefinite pronoun. The discerning will have got their clue from this. The audience is 'it.'

The audience has no sex. From the actor's point of view it is an invisible, amorphous mass—with a personality, but no sex, willing to be made into anything necessary for the entertainment, if the play and the actors are good enough. That, I hope, has settled that question."

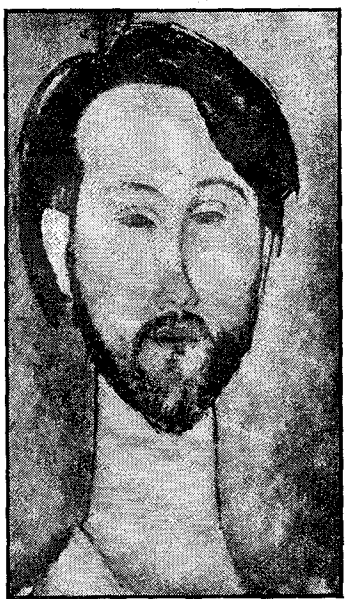
Just a few of Mr. Howard's "don'ts":

"Don't have any faith in dramatic critics, the star system, press agents, photographs in the newspapers, or articles by actors.

"Don't attempt to explain the play to your neighbor during the performance. If it is not understood, come again.

"Don't, when the play is advertised for 8:30, come at 9:45, and then say you couldn't make head or tail of it.

"Don't, I beg you, on bended knees, come in late on first nights, talk loudly after the curtain is up, wear top hats in the aisles, scramble over innocent spectators, bang the seats down, or indulge in any other of the bad manners of the theater. Unless you happen to be friends of the management—in which case these things will be quite in order."



ZBOROWSKI

A characteristic portrait by Modigliani, of a denizen of the "Dome."

**THE HUNGRY "CLAUQUE"**—Whence this vociferous applause at the opera while the orchestra seats are silent? Perhaps some musical enthusiasts, or perhaps feigned enjoyment. Or is it something else? The "claque" is everywhere. Whether persecutors or saviors of artists is a moot point. Lydia Kyasht, the Russian ballerina, who enjoyed a long triumph at the old Empire Music Hall in London, writes in her memoirs of the claque which flourished there:

"This was a system which compelled artists to pay out a weekly sum from their salaries to the Master of the Claque in return for receiving applause and a nightly ovation from his followers. When an artist was earning about £40 a week he or she was expected to pay 30s. or £2 a week to the Claque. . . . If an artist took a firm stand and refused to pay, the Claque always revenged themselves by indulging in cat-calls

or else by ruining the whole scene by applauding in the wrong place.

"In my day, the Master of the Claque was a queer-looking Frenchman, with black hair and flowing beard, drest in a shabby black suit and a greasy bowler hat. He assured me he could insure 'the incomparable Lydia an enthusiastic reception nightly at the moderate price of a guinea a week'—and I had to pay it."

## RUSSIA'S PROLETARIAN POETRY

SOVIET RUSSIA doesn't go far with Buffon. The famous French savant wrote *Le Style, c'est l'homme*. Sovietism prefers *Le Style, c'est la classe*. Style is the party.

This pronunciamento has produced what Russia pleases to call proletarian poetry. The thing seems absurd, says André Rousseaux, in *Figaro* (Paris), "when one thinks that, up to the present, poetry has been universal and addresses itself to those interested or to those who can understand it." But—

"It is Communistic Russia which has enlisted poetry in the Soviet State. This happening has been described for us by Serge de Chessin in the study which he has devoted to Russia, and which he has called 'The Night Which Comes from the Orient.' A resolution, signed by all the members of the Central Committee, became a law, and deals with the literature of the worker and the peasant. It is not only a law, but an innovation, for it proclaims: 'The new literature, from its embryonic manifestations to the superior productions which are ideologically conscientious, characterize, in the best manner possible, the progress of the cultural movement of the masses of workers.' This is what has been so pompously announced, even tho it is not quite clear. Let us be thankful that the Soviet writers do not take the text of their charter as a model for style.

"But what is the object of that charter?

"It leads to this: 'The rift in the classes must continue in literature as everywhere else. There is no form of neutral art in a society where class exists, and the task of the proletariat is to occupy, in increasing number, as many sectors as possible on the ideological front. . . .' In other words, the proletariat imposes its dictatorship upon letters as upon everything else. Ought one to be astonished? Serge de Chessin says: 'In a State which is at the same time a church, a conservatory of metaphysics, and a school of morals, it could not be otherwise. In esthetics as in philosophy, in politics, and in religion, orthodoxy is an affair of the police.'

"Practically, the administration of the republic of letters has been confided, in Russia, to one of those committees designated by a bizarre assemblage of letters, which make up the wheels of the U. R. R. S. This particular one calls itself the *Vapp* (*Vserossiskaja assosiatzia proletarskikh pissatelei*), all of which means a Pan-Russian Association of Proletarian Writers. The *Vapp* has branches, like the rays of the sun; each one bears a different name according to the first letter of the village in which it is located: in Moscow it is the *Mapp*; in Leningrad, the *Lapp*; in Riogan, the *Rapp*; in Saratof, the *Sapp*; in Toula, the *Tapp*; and so on. Thanks to the committees with their little doglike names, the bourgeois literature will be closely watched, as it should be, and the class literature will be rigorously purified.

"Nevertheless, I can already hear the average reader ask: 'But what does the literature of class produce?' My word, poems of class, comrade! Pieces in which the writer will demonstrate, no matter what theme he chooses, that his thought will always remain faithfully attached to the Communistic ideal. Do you wish an example? The poet Maiakovsky describes the Atlantic Ocean; this is the manner in which he retells the subject after Chateaubriand and Pierre Loti:

Here there jump up  
From the marine depths  
A revolutionary aquatic committee.  
The custodian of the waters,

The partisans of the waters  
Climb  
On the crest  
Of the humid trench  
To the skies,  
Throw each other along  
And fall down anew.  
The waves give their oath  
To the Central Panaquatic Committee  
Not to lay down  
Until the victory  
The swords of the torrents . . .  
And that is how they vanquished  
On the equinoctial line  
The soviet waters  
The unlimited power."

This certainly demonstrates the good-will of the classes, observes Mr. Rousseaux. However, this is not really pure Bolshevik poetry. "Bolshevik literature enfranchises itself of all tyranny, in imitation of Bolshevik politics. The bourgeois literature was the slave of syntax, of grammar, of a sense of words. The Communistic literature expresses itself just as it pleases, even at the risk of not being understood." Another example:

"The real class poet writes thus:

Zgara-amba.  
Zgara-amba.  
Zgara-amba.  
Zgara-amba.  
Amb.  
Tronc. Lin. Jour. Ombre.  
Foc. Lok. Dok. Ook.  
Tcha-Tcha.  
Amo.  
Rziliijara.  
Tam-tara-tra.  
Tztza-tzap.

"I understand full well that Russia has not a monopoly on the Dada poets. But nowhere else has there been such complaisance toward them, for nowhere else has Dadaism so perfectly expressed the official spirit. A thought to the expression which it merits. Communistic poetry, in order to fulfil itself, did well to repudiate our forms of art. The inarticulate cries are much better suited to it.

"For this reason, we may do well to ponder upon the conclusion put forth by one of the youngest literary schools of the U. S. S. R., the *Kousnitza* (The Forge): 'Proletarian art is a prism in which all of the rays of class converge. And from this, our task is: to model types of revolutionary humanity, to mold into esthetic forms, Marxian materialism.'

**THE COVER**—Mr. Charles R. Patterson's ships have ornamented our covers before. Of the artist we have already spoken. Some words provided by him we may add about the coast-guard cutter *Bear*:

"The *Bear* was built in Greenock, Scotland, in 1874, for the Arctic whaling industry. In 1884 she was purchased by the United States, and assigned to the Navy for service in the Greely Relief expedition. In 1885 she was transferred to the U. S. Revenue-Cutter Service for use in the Bering Sea, and served thus until her replacement in 1928.

"The *Bear* has earned more fame in the Arctic than any other vessel. The people of the frozen North looked upon her as the outpost of the United States. To them she meant law and order, civilization, and justice. Many a brave heart, lost in the wilderness of sea and ice, or starving on barren shores, has been gladdened by the sight of the *Bear*.

"To the Eskimo the *Bear* was a symbol of the power of the white man; a power that they have learned to respect and love. She has done more to protect our Arctic dominions than any other agent. In fact the *Bear* is the Arctic.

"To the sailor this picture has the appeal of reality. To those who know ships the *Bear* is a living personality, the embodiment of man's struggle with the elements, and a reminder of the many brave ships and men who owe their lives to her."



MICHEL GEORGES-MICHEL

Who describes in "Les Montparnos" one of the most extraordinary epochs which Paris has experienced.

# RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

## MORE TROUBLE FROM JONAH

**J**ONAH AND THE WHALE and Noah and the Ark have bobbed up into controversy again and cost another educator his place.

Dr. Horace Calvin Day, biology instructor at Howard College, a Baptist institution in Birmingham, Alabama, is unable



P. & A. photograph

### "BE SKEPTICAL"

Said Prof. Horace Calvin Day to Howard College students in referring to the story of Jonah and the whale. "No man," he declared, "could live inside a whale."

to swallow either story whole, and advises his students not to place "too literal an interpretation upon the Bible." "He is young," observes the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, "and probably hasn't been teaching in the South very long. . . . It must be tough teaching biology in States like Tennessee and Alabama, where science has to look sharp before it can be allowed to settle down and be accepted as a respectable and God-fearing neighbor." But another observer, also distant from Birmingham, calls the professor sharply to account for intruding his intellectual difficulties in a Fundamentalist institution from which he was receiving a salary.

After Dr. Day's lecture he was requested to resign by President John C. Dawson, according to

a Birmingham dispatch to the *New York Times*. In his address to the students, we read, Dr. Day took as his subject, "Be Skeptical." Referring to his undergraduate days, at Stanford University, he said:

"I thought I was ignorant then, and I was, but I find some to-day far more ignorant. There are some people so ignorant they still believe that Noah crowded two of each species of animals into an ark during the flood. How could he have got all these animals into the Ark?"

"There are others who think that Jonah was actually swallowed by a whale. During my years of biological experience, I have studied two kinds of whale, and found that it is impossible for either of them to swallow a man whole, and anyway, no man could live inside a whale."

Dr. Day was rebuked by Lee Gallman, a twenty-one-year-old ministerial student, who told the professor, we read, that Howard College was built upon the Bible, and that if he did not accept the Bible, he should not use it as a reference. "I hope God will bless you," he said, "and show you your mistake. You do not realize the thorns that you are planting in the class of Howard students." The young student then led his fellow ministerial students to the Ministerial Building, where they knelt for an hour in prayer for Dr. Day and Howard College.

Calling Dr. Day's dismissal "a Pyrrhic victory for the Fun-

damentalists," the *Birmingham News*, which is on the spot, says that he "spoke reverently rather than jestingly of Old Testament and New alike," and remarks with some sharpness:

"The point made by him has long been enforced by teachers competent to instruct undisciplined minds. It has been readily accepted by thousands of students inclined, or able, to think straight. What has come to pass is a tragedy for Howard College, for intellectual standards of the 'deep South,' for the cause of truth and virtue wherever either is respected. No matter how inappropriate the time or place of the utterance, the rebuke to Dr. Day will be accepted everywhere by Modernists and Fundamentalists alike as a curb upon freedom of speech and opinion. Therein lies the real tragedy.

"Forces of Fundamentalism in religion may be sure that, in this Day case, theirs is truly a Pyrrhic victory. The price to be paid for this triumph of theirs is likely to be heavier than they can now even apprehend. Dr. Dawson, president of Howard, who failed to sustain Dr. Day, as well as the young 'ministerial student,' whose zeal for 'Fundamentalism' made an issue of Dr. Day's enlightened views, should know that neither the whale-Jonah story nor the Ark's cargo story even remotely affects even one prime principle or fundamental doctrine, either of Judaism or of Christianity. The practise of neither can be nurtured, even in the most furtive or indirect manner, by any interpretation—Fundamentalist or Modernist—of the Ark's cargo or of the whale-Jonah story. If either of these two stories had been essential to Judaism's or Christianity's survival, both Christianity and Judaism would have long since been extinct."

But neither Fundamentalism nor Modernism is at issue in this instance, asserts the *Columbus Ohio State Journal*. It says:

"The professor's obligations, or, if you prefer, loyalty to the institution which paid his salary, is the real point to consider. He accepted the position he held, knowing exactly what his duties were, and knowing also the Fundamentalist tenets of the Baptist Church. If his own theories of the Bible were such that he could not conscientiously teach Fundamentalism, he should not have affiliated himself with the institution, but once having done so, it was his duty to keep his beliefs to himself, and not be disloyal to those whose money he drew by attempting to force his opinions on young men brought up on Fundamentalist teachings.

"Whether the Ark could hold the animals, or whether the whale swallowed Jonah, should have no part in the discussion that will follow the professor's discharge. He got what was coming to him for being disloyal to his employer after he had already been disloyal to his own conscience by accepting a faculty post at an institution whose teachings he clearly opposed. The supposed



P. & A. photograph

### DON'T BE SKEPTICAL

Said President John C. Dawson, in effect, in asking for Professor Day's resignation after the latter's lecture attacking the credibility of the story of Jonah's marine adventure.

conflict between Modernism and Fundamentalism is one that can not be solved in a day or a year or a generation. There has been some progress in tolerance, and that is indicative of growing sanity on the subject. Neither the scientists nor the theologians, among or against each other, will solve the problem alone. The rank and file of the people will do their own individual thinking, which nobody has the right or the power to deny them, and in the end both scientists and theologians will be influenced more or less by the public reaction in things they say, if not in the manner of their thinking."

## DEFENDING THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL

**D**ISPARAGEMENT OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL takes its place with criticism of the Church, but we are reminded by one of its stout defenders that it is a significant fact that the converts from our Sunday-schools furnish 87 per cent. of the members of the evangelical churches.

Chiefly the criticism of the Sunday-school is directed against the small amount of time given to the task and to the alleged inefficiency of the teachers, whose training and ability are said not to be of a piece with their good intentions. Thus Charles Hall Perry, comparing the parochial schools of the Roman Catholic Church with the Protestant Sunday-schools, in an article in *Scribner's Magazine*:

"What then does a Protestant child get for religious instruction and influence? The Sunday-school, you say. Yes, the Sunday-school. Once a week those who can be driven or bribed go to Sunday-school. If anything in this world is more ineffective, more disheartening than a Protestant Sunday-school, I should like to know what it is. The lesson portion is reduced to about twenty minutes. A well-intentioned young miss or man, untrained, seeks to inspire a half-dozen youths with religious zeal. The time is generally taken up with side discussions of quite extraneous matters."

But, after giving due credit to the Y. M. C. A., the young people's societies, the Student Volunteer Movement and the Young People's Missionary Movement, *The Watchman-Examiner* (Baptist) asserts that "the fact still remains that the Sunday-schools not only have made possible all these movements by furnishing them workers and members, but have saved millions who otherwise would never have been brought under Christian influence." It is estimated that only 20 per cent. of the pupils are converted during their attendance, and that only 20 per cent. are converted afterward, which means that 60 per cent. have been allowed to shake off all the Christian influences brought to bear on them, but yet, says *The Watchman-Examiner*:

"Of all agencies for reaching the young people, the Sunday-school is the most permanent in its work and most constant in its enthusiasm, because its working force is composed of Christians who are mature and experienced. The Sunday-school has an opportunity in the matter of educating our young people that is not even approximated by all the other organizations put together. Little can be done in the brief hour we have at our disposal. But let us remember that with many of the children this is our only opportunity."

But enthusiasm and training must be insisted upon. Teachers must be intellectually prepared to meet the doubts which assail the questioning mind, and, continues *The Watchman-Examiner*:

"The teachers must also have spiritual preparation. A teacher's character makes more impression upon a child than the best of teaching. Unspiritual teachers are a bane to any school."

## "AND THE GREATEST OF THESE—"

**A** PRIVATE FORTUNE IS A PUBLIC TRUST, believes Maurice Falk, Pittsburgh capitalist, who has added to his good works by creating a \$10,000,000 fund for philanthropy, all of it to be expended in thirty-five years.

The fund is to be handled by a board of seven, who will have wide powers in making grants for promoting public welfare, including educational, religious, charitable, and philanthropic purposes. "It is my firm belief," said Mr. Falk in his announcement, as quoted in the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, "that any surplus of material wealth which may come to a man is properly to be regarded as a trust to be employed for the welfare of mankind. I count myself fortunate, through the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation, to be able to translate this principle into practise

during my lifetime. In looking forward to the action that has now been taken, I had, while she lived, the warm sympathy, encouragement and devotion of Mrs. Falk, and it is as a memorial to her that this foundation has been established."

The Falks have long been known for their interest in philanthropy, we read. The \$900,000 Falk Clinic and Dispensary, which is to be a part of the medical center of the University of Pittsburgh, ground for which was recently broken, is the combined gift of Maurice Falk and his brother, the late Leon Falk, and the representatives of Leon Falk's estate. Maurice Falk for years has devoted much of his time and effort to philanthropic undertakings, and has been identified with many public-spirited projects.

While the work of the Foundation is to be carried out within a limited time, comments *The Post-Gazette* editorially, "its influence will be without bound," and the *Philadelphia Inquirer* stresses the point that

"To give while you are alive and record the results is a gratification which those who die and leave their money to projects that may or may not be beneficial or practical can not experience."

"Mr. Falk is traveling in the path that some others—altho comparatively few—have trod. This fresh example of devoting wealth to noble purposes while still in health should be influential in inducing men of means to go and do likewise—not necessarily to create foundations, but to make their contributions to public welfare before instead of after death."

One of the developments of the modern day, says the *Hartford Times*, seems to be that a sense of sympathy increases among some people in proportion as their wealth accumulates. "Undoubtedly, in this humane feeling the owners of riches find not the least of their satisfactions in the administration of their large fortunes. It is a saving grace. Short of such a recognition that immense fortunes should serve others than those who least need them, the very system under which they are made possible would rest on a precarious foundation."

But philanthropy has its difficulties no less than wealth. "Those who are to administer it receive the golden touch, but they must be aware how much this blessing once troubled old Midas," says the *Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger*, and it observes:

"At the root of all such uncertainty, of course, lies the fact that none can benefit mankind but mankind itself. Every man's salvation is likewise his own work, tho a helping hand may set him free for it. Somehow the directors of this great charity must find ways and means to help those who deserve and need and can profit by it, amid all the confusion of countless claimants



Keystone photograph

### GIVES WHILE HE LIVES

Maurice Falk, Pittsburgh capitalist, who believes that a surplus of wealth should be regarded as a trust for the welfare of mankind, and has created a \$10,000,000 fund for philanthropy, which must be spent in thirty-five years.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY

Springfield, Missouri

and innumerable institutions each saving mankind by its special formula. It is a heavy responsibility that Mr. Falk has turned over to his Board of Directors. Possibly it is a sign of his own genius and discretion that he has refrained so studiously from assuming it himself."

## CHINA'S TERRIBLE CHAOS

**B**RIGANDAGE, PIRACY, excess taxes, rebellion, the threat of foreign war—all these have wrought such confusion in China that it may well be called the land of chaos from which anything but good may be expected.

But hope survives, at least in the breast of one missionary who is a veteran in the foreign service of the Baptist Church. The Rev. Joe Taylor, who is stationed at Chengtu, West China, set down a few things for *The Baptist* during the fall, and, judging from later newspaper reports emanating from that country, conditions have changed little since he wrote, except that a preliminary agreement for settlement of the dispute with Soviet Russia over the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria is reported. When he penned his report 2,000,000 soldiers were under arms. When they are at last demobilized Mr. Taylor fears that they will join the present hordes of bandits, making a bad situation worse. Added to this pest, he writes, are the serious famine conditions prevailing in a number of provinces, and he tells us:

"According to Ta Chung, a Chinese authority, it is estimated that in Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Chihli, Ninghsia, Charhar, and Suiyuan (all these are northern sections) 3,000,000 persons have already died of starvation, and the outlook even for next spring's crops is by no means bright. A report sent by the Red Cross to Washington makes sad and significant reading. It says: 'There is no situation with which a foreign emergency relief agency can adequately deal.' This is an indictment against the misdoings and mismanagement of Chinese leaders. Four contributing factors to this dire state of famine are given in the report: The people's food supply is seized by the troops; foodstuffs are looted by the bandits; harsh taxes are counted one of the principal factors; and the civil wars in China are alone bad enough to rob the people of their food supply.

"Some months ago, when the American Legation in Peiping was asked to report on the state of famine existing in this country, it sent out a number of independent investigators. These men reported that there was nothing which could be called a natural famine. There were shortage and a partial failure of crops. This the Chinese farmer counts on. Civil war, the commandeering of beasts and vehicles, crushing taxation, wide and unchecked banditry have reduced these parts of the country to desolation. Some power is needed that can bring the responsibility for this state of affairs to the doors of those who caused it. Then a day of reckoning will be held and the people will come into their own."

As if this were not enough, the province of Kansu has been running with blood, for there

"The Moslems and the Tibetans, together with the Chinese, have been killing off each other by the thousands. Villages and towns have been burned, and the inhabitants put to the sword. Nearly 10,000 Moslems have been massacred by Chinese, and Tibetans have accounted for others. This was in reprisal for the slaughter of Chinese by the Moslems. Kansu is perhaps the strongest Mohammedan province in China. These people are natural-born soldiers, and love a fight. They meet death in a stoical fashion. They do not expect any quarter from their enemies, and

they give none. One's imagination is staggered by the picture of bleeding and starved Kansu. It is said that Feng Yu-hsiang's troops are leaving the province because there is no food left. Had they done this earlier, much of the food supply might have been saved for the ordinary people. But perhaps the 'Christian' general sees an opportunity for fresh picking in Hupeh, and wishes to be near when the pie is cut. If he had only 'gone abroad for study,' as he so often intimated he would do, some thousands of Kansu children might have been half-fed until next spring—now many of them can only hope to die."

One of the most unfortunate and disastrous results of all the intrigue which has brought such chaos to China is the effect upon the various missionary bodies, which, in too many instances, have been made to bear the brunt of the almost incessant strife. The history of the missions in China is filled with stories of martyrdom, which, apparently, is not yet finished, for Mr. Taylor tells us:

"One of the most distressing things is the large number of missionaries that have been murdered since the beginning of this year. To put it briefly, ten have been murdered, thirty-two kidnaped by brigands for ransom, and seven others have been the victims of violent robbery. This is serious, especially in view of the oft-repeated assurance on the part of the National Government that foreigners would be afforded full protection. And it comes at a time when China is demanding the abrogation of the treaties with foreign Powers that contain extraterritoriality. In some of the remote provinces consular protection is a dead letter; and the missionaries know this to be so when they leave Shanghai for their inland stations. But not all these murders have been done in remote corners of the republic. Some have been perpetrated in provinces whose rulers

are appointees of the National Government, and where that Government is said to be in control. But the Central Government is harassed on all sides. The officials hold their present positions precariously. Some of them must often think of the days when they were in opposition and endeavoring to drive out the militarists and imperialists. These terms must be filled with a new content for them as they watch other 'patriots' marshal their forces to overthrow them. It depends not a little on whether one is a member of a Government or not as to whether that body is 'imperialistic' or not."

Referring to all the rebellions and dissensions, with which our newspaper columns have been replete, Mr. Taylor says that in spite of all this "it must be owned that this present Government is the best possible under present conditions. There are good men outside of it, and there are weak men on the inside. But even with this serious handicap the Government is slowly making progress." Its best work, he says, has been done in foreign affairs. "If some of the 'duds' would retire, and if some others could be curbed and if—well, just now 'if' is the biggest word in China." Perhaps these facts, says this Baptist missionary, will "help some people to understand China better and to learn what its real needs are." In the matter of the Chinese Eastern Railway he finds propaganda on both sides. But "so far as one can see from an unbiased account, the Chinese are morally right and technically wrong." On the threat of war, he says "no nation, however remote from the area of conflict, can afford to see these two peoples actually go to war. The world is too small for an 'isolated' war. We shall all reap the effects of a war between China and the Soviet Government."

## TWO PRAYERS FOR THE NEW YEAR

By ETHEL ARNOLD TILDEN

### A PRAYER FOR NIGHT

**S**ET my heart free from bitterness, O God,  
Now it is night—  
Free from those unladen ghosts of hurt and pain  
That haunt the light;  
Forgive my faults and let me fall asleep,  
Now day is through,  
And in unbroken peace abide this night  
Close unto You.

### A PRAYER FOR MORNING

Let me not look behind night's pause of peace,  
Now it is day;  
With courage and with joy let me go forth  
Anew, I pray;  
Resolved that I will strive, as my strength is,  
To do my part,  
Each hour with kindness, and sincerity,  
And a high heart!

—Good Housekeeping, New York.

# CURRENT • POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

**L**IGHT (New York) a new weekly survey of the arts, brings to life again a long retired friend of wisdom and humor:

DON MARQUIS

REPORTS THAT

ARCHY THE FREE VERSE COCKROACH SAYS:

i notice where a prominent  
preacher says nothing but moral  
indignation will clean up the crime  
of various sorts in america  
moral indignation will do anything  
he says and i agree with him  
it may take a little time though  
i once met an ant  
down on the water front  
who had come to this country  
in a tramp steamer from africa  
he told me a great tale of what moral  
indignation can do  
when coupled with perseverance  
once he says there was a big bull ant  
was walking across the egyptian desert  
and he found a pyramid  
in his way  
stand aside said the ant  
to the pyramid  
but the pyramid snubbed him  
it did not move an inch  
he turned and kicked it with all his might  
but the pyramid pretended  
it had not been kicked  
it kept right on being  
an impediment to the progress of ants  
across that desert  
mad with moral indignation  
the big bull ant rushed at it  
and bit its granite base  
but the pyramid did not cry out  
with pain or alarm  
the ant called his whole tribe  
and confided to them how he had  
been insulted and mocked  
and inspired them all with moral  
indignation and they all rushed  
and bit the pyramid  
that was four thousand years ago  
and still the descendants of the first ant  
are biting at the base of the pyramid  
and still the pyramid pretends  
it does not know anything is going on  
in the course of time the jaws of these ants  
have become bigger and stronger  
until now they are a separate species  
and biting one infinitesimal particle  
after another they have eaten away  
in the forty centuries  
almost a cubic foot of granite  
to the superficial observer  
said my informant  
it may seem a silly task  
to try and eat down a pyramid  
with those tiny jaws  
but he who takes the longer view  
sees that progress has been made  
in less than half a million years more  
the ants will be victorious  
and the pyramid will fall  
which goes to show what moral indignation  
will do coupled with sincere purpose  
and if ants can do this  
why cannot human beings  
question mark  
in half a million years  
if you dont weaken  
you will see great changes  
dont be so foolish as to think  
that the human race will change tomorrow  
but dont be so foolish as to think  
that it will never change  
some day it may attain

the ethical heights of us insects  
yours for the betterment  
of all species and that is  
the sincere wish of your little friend

archy

Stopping for two minutes "to think" on  
Armistice Day, "what thoughts may come"  
it is attempted to show in *The Morning  
Post* (London):

IN THE SILENCE—WHAT THEY WERE  
THINKING

BY IAN COLVIN

THE WOMAN'S THOUGHT

Dead leaves blowing in the air  
And scarlet poppies everywhere!  
I wonder if they know at all;  
I sometimes think I hear them call.

Jim went first and then went Jack,  
George went next, and none came back;  
I loved Jack well; bright eyes Jim had,  
And George he was a merry lad.

In this silence of the dead,  
Like bending over them in bed,  
I can see them all so clear  
That I can kiss them—very near.

THE POLICEMAN'S THOUGHT

London loves a soldier still;  
Always did and always will.

THE MAN'S THOUGHT

Tom Smith, Bill Brown, Jack Jones, them three!  
O, they were good pals to me!  
All gone West and only I  
Left in this cold Peace to die!

Tom was drowned in Flanders muck,  
Bill was with a bayonet stuck;  
Jack was buried when the shell  
Blew the old platoon to hell.

Seems like home to me—the stench  
And duck-boards of that Plug-street trench;  
Two broken trees that used to stand  
Like skeletons in no man's land.

And, what fairly got my goat,  
The rats a-scrampering down the throat  
Of that six-months-dead horse that lay  
All but covered in the clay.

And at night the weary cry  
Of a Fritz who could not die—  
It all comes back to me so plain  
I wish that I was there again.

THE GIRL'S THOUGHT

Caught in the crowd! Well, I suppose  
I can use the time to powder my nose.  
It won't be my fault if I am late,  
And anyhow Charlie must learn to wait.

THE CHILD'S THOUGHT

What a long, long time to stand  
Holding on to Mummy's hand!  
I am sorry she is sad,  
When I am a man I will fight, like Dad.

THE PRIEST'S THOUGHT

That must have been in some part fine  
Which in remembrance is divine;  
Perhaps the war by God was sent  
To make us take this sacrament.  
Could peace have thus so stilled a crowd,  
And simultaneously bowed,  
Like one, the universal head  
In this communion with the dead?  
Perhaps the comradeship it meant  
Was part of His divine intent;  
Perhaps it will be sent again  
If last time it was sent in vain.

*G. K.'s Weekly* (London) gives us this  
protest against the world's indifference to  
genius:

VILLON'S PRAYER

BY M. S. CORYN

Lord, I appeal!

Not from Thy scourge of a body broken,  
Not from Thy heavy judgment spoken,  
But from Thy gift of a soul awoken;  
Lord, I appeal!

I appeal against this dower of wonder,  
Of song that rends my heart asunder  
And deafens my brain with its voice of thunder—  
Lord, I appeal.

Men will not give to the gifted of Heaven  
And so is my whole life blasted and riven  
Who asks of the world, and by God am given;  
Lord, I appeal!

A PICTURE of Dante in *Voices* (New  
York):

TWO IN SIGHT OF FLORENCE

(Trecento)

BY THOMAS CALDECOT CHUBB

The stranger with the lean and bitter face,  
Sharp nose, ironic lips, and deep-set eyes,  
Leaned toward the other guest, a red-cloaked  
merchant

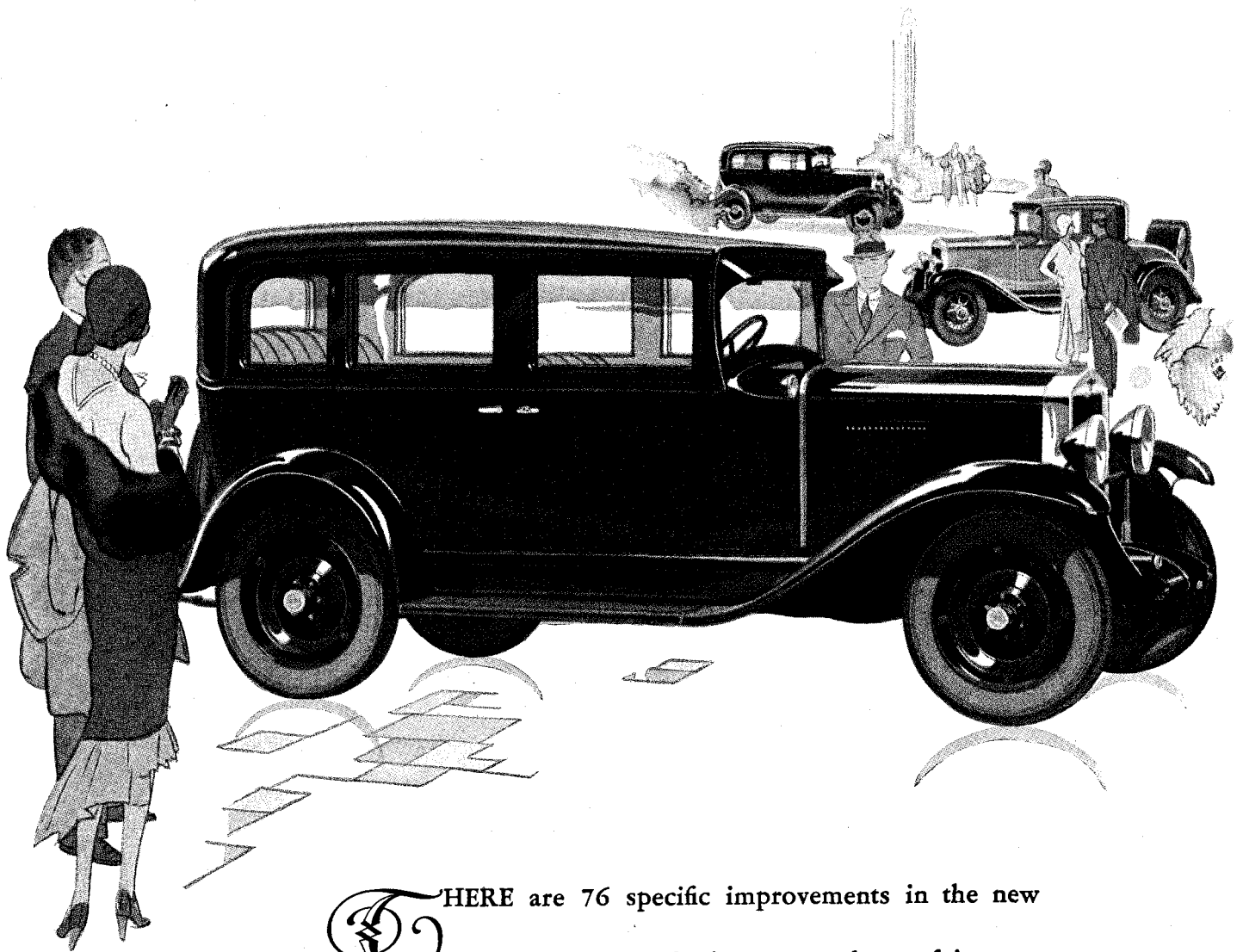
With a soft belly and a flabby jowl,  
And said to him: "You want not love, but wine;  
Not heavenly love, but the crushed Tuscan grape  
To wash down a fat pasta, garlic-sauced,  
Followed by a mess of birdlets, neatly roasted,  
After being smeared with greasy olive oil."  
The stranger with the lean and bitter face,  
Harsh, biting voice, uncompromising jaw,  
Leaned toward the other guest: "Not love, but  
food,

Fat luxury, soft comfort, a hot bed  
Whereon to take your sensuous delight,  
Bought for so much, after the day is done."  
But then he paused, and asked: "Or would you  
march

Across a vale of flint to see her face  
And have no more reward than that she smiled  
And offered part of the love of God to you?  
Would you walk barefoot on ice to have one flower,  
Tossed from her distant hand as courtesy?  
Would you climb to heaven only to hear her name  
Chimed by the angels like a sacred tune,  
Or walk, because of her, fearless through Hell?"  
He rose and his wrists tightened: "I have done this.  
I have gone down to the last icy circle  
Of my own mind and painted what I saw.  
I have flown higher than ever a song flew  
Or a sun-seeking lark at break of day.  
I have stood before the pearly throne of God,  
And touched the snaky scales of the lord of ill.  
And all because one time I saw a girl  
Walk in the sunlight by an arching bridge  
By a slow river, and but smile at me—  
Once as a boy, once very long ago.  
And since that day I have known hate and exile,  
Rebuff, self-question, loneliness, hurt pride.  
I have been a wanderer on the face of earth.  
I have been a beggar at the feet of kings.  
And yet have no regret." Saying which words,  
He turned and crossed the inn-room, and he stood  
For a moment, like a proud yet fallen angel,  
Half prince, yet one-half pitiable, as he looked,  
With something far too pitiful for pride,  
Across the valley toward a gleaming cluster  
Of square, brown towers, thick walls, and reddish  
domes  
Where Dante Alighieri who would be  
One day a legend like a prince of God  
Might never set his foot, however bitter  
An exile's bread, how steep a stranger's stairs.

for Economical Transportation  
**CHEVROLET**

# Announcing



HERE are 76 specific improvements in the new Chevrolet Six—affecting every phase of its performance, comfort, endurance and dependability. Many of these advancements cannot be seen when you inspect the car—but you sense their presence the minute you take the wheel. For this reason—we suggest that you drive the new Chevrolet Six at your earliest convenience.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN  
*Division of General Motors Corporation*

# *the* Greatest CHEVROLET *in Chevrolet History*

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Chevrolet presents the Greatest Chevrolet in Chevrolet History—

—a smoother, faster, better Six . . . at prices within the reach of all!

Chevrolet sincerely believes that this new car will meet with your enthusiastic approval, in every respect.

There are scores of vital improvements—affecting every phase of comfort, performance, endurance and safety.

Lighter cast-iron pistons, with bronze bushings; new motor head design; fully-enclosed, internal-expanding brakes; four Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers; sturdier transmission; heavier clutch—these are typical of the improvements found throughout the entire design of the car.

Other advancements include a heavier rear axle; larger tires; new self-adjusting spring shackles; new

dash gasoline gauge; new non-glare windshield; new instrument panel; new and richer upholsteries.

This increased value has been made possible by the great success of the Chevrolet Six.

During 1929, Chevrolet built and sold over a million three hundred thousand six-cylinder Chevrolets. This enormous volume production has made possible many savings in the Chevrolet factories—in the cost of raw materials and in the various production processes.

These savings Chevrolet now passes on to buyers of the Greatest Chevrolet in Chevrolet History.

No written description can do justice to the extra value and quality provided in this new car. So we ask you to visit your Chevrolet dealer—to see this car—to drive it—and to judge for yourself what value it represents.

IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR

# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

## THE COUNTING HABIT

**A**RE YOU ALWAYS COUNTING THINGS? Then you are a victim of arithmo-thymia. Lots of us get as far as this. We count fence-posts as we walk along the street; we can report precisely how many steps we take in walking home from work; we find ourselves counting the cars of a passing freight-train or the automobiles that whiz by. When we do any of these mental arithmetic stunts, or any one of a hundred other similar ones, we are using our brains in a manner that is highly popular with the human race. But if we let the habit run away with us, so that it is beyond control, then we may have arithmo-mania, which is quite a different thing, writes Emily C. Davis in *The Every Week Magazine*, associated with Science Service (Washington):

"A psychologist has gathered statistics on the number of students at his university who have what he calls 'arithmo-thymic inclinations.' This discovery is that more than half of these young people count one thing or another. It may be books on library bookshelves, motifs in wall-paper patterns, buttons on clothing, steps from one landing to another in university buildings, letters in the words on signboards, houses on each block in the town.

"The students who were questioned are at the University of Poznan, in Poland. But it is safe to say that their mental habits are fairly typical of human beings anywhere. The Polish professor, Stefan Blachowski, first presented his discovery, that counting objects is a prevalent occupation, at the International Congress of Psychology held recently at Yale. His address provoked lively discussion among his fellow psychologists. And wherever the Polish professor's experiments entered into a conversation, a surprising number of Americans remarked, 'Why, I count that way, too.'"

Women are more inclined to the counting habit than men, Professor Blachowski explained:

"Among ninety-six college students evenly divided as to sex, he found that 67 per cent. of the women had the habit as compared with only 44 per cent. of the men. The psychologist's figures show that some of the students count only one sort of object. Others are more liberal in their interest.

"The experiences of the students show that the counting habit occurs with very different degrees of distinctness and force among normal people.

"The author Swift amused himself in this fashion; writing in 1711, he states:

"I leave my best gown and periwig at Mrs. Vanhomrigh's, then walk up the Pall Mall, through the Park, out at Buckingham House, and so to Chelsea. It is two good miles, and just 5,748 steps."

"But suppose you become so accustomed to counting steps that it is a regular part of your daily routine. You omit the counting process one morning, and an unpleasant sense of incompleteness lurks in the back of your head. In the course of the day's work an order is balled up, and your brain switchboard flashes instantly a connection between the office difficulties and

the failure to start the day according to custom. Superstition, luck, fear—when these insidiously link themselves with the counting habit, the inclination to count may soon shade over into a compulsion.

"If a counting compulsion is so powerful that an individual does not dare to act contrary to it, then he is a victim of paralyzed will, and he is eligible for the doubtfully desirable title of being an arithmo-maniac."

Thirty years ago, a French scientist, Ginestoux, reported to a society of anatomists and physiologists the strange case of a young man who counted the letters in each sentence that he spoke, read, heard, wrote, or thought:

"He had to, he explained. The counting began when he awoke in the morning and was kept up until he fell asleep at night.

"He had been at this incessant mental occupation since the age of ten, but he told the scientist who investigated his case that he found his habit no great burden. It did not prevent him from holding a conversation, reading a book, nor from making a living at a profession.

"At the International Congress of Psychology, Dr. Leonard Seif, of Munich, arose to suggest that mental patients who can not resist counting are using this device in order to escape from the responsibilities of life. The neurotic wishes to escape from the tasks that face him. His relations with other people have become disturbed in some way, and so when he has to face responsibility or a task, he does something else, usually something useless, such as counting, in order to evade his duty.

"Nervous people," said Dr. Seif, 'live either in yesterday or

to-morrow, but they miss the full consecration to the present moment. It is not how long we live, but what we make of our life to-day.'

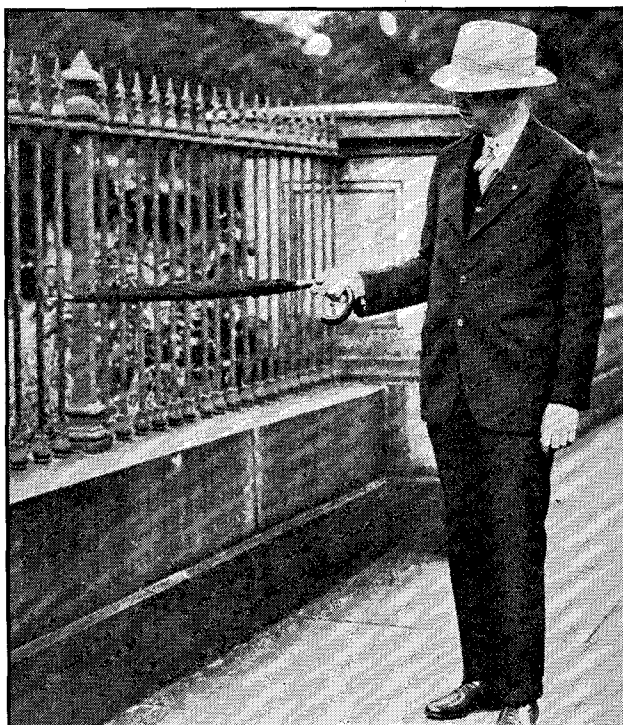
"But it is difficult even for the normal person to give himself wholly to a present situation with other people. We have to adjust ourselves continually to other people, but while we talk we may be playing with a button on a coat, or jingling coins in a pocket, or counting the books on a desk.

"Dr. Seif's explanation of these habitual acts is that while we are yielding to the social situation and complying with all the requirements of our every-day world, we keep one small part of ourselves independently to ourselves. That small part of the personality which jingles or counts has retreated to what Dr. Seif calls a 'safety island,' where it asserts its independence.

"Applying to normal life Dr. Seif's theory of why abnormal people count, it appears that the average person who engages in arithmo-thymia is thereby filling up the mental vacuum which his brain would abhor, by spending his time with thoughts that are painless and effortless.

"If he is counting fence-posts he is not bothered by the letters he ought to write, nor the rent bill, nor the embarrassing remark he made that morning. Nor, on the other hand, is he solving any of the great and weighty problems of his universe.

"Many habits closely allied to the counting impulse are waiting for statistical studies, and a complete explanation from science. Dr. Samuel Johnson tapped with his cane against fence-railings in Fleet Street as he walked along, and if he



Photographs by courtesy of Science Service, Washington, D. C.

### DO YOU DO THIS?

If you are an arithmo-thymic . . . you can have a lot of fun exercising your hobby with a picket fence and an umbrella.

missed one he turned back to touch it. He also had the habit of counting his footsteps so that he might go out of a door with the same foot first.

"Children take notions that they must not step on the cracks in the sidewalk, or else they must step on every single crack.

"Throughout all these mental stunts and habits there runs a thread of the deep-rooted human affinity for magic and superstition. Also, as Professor Blachowski has pointed out, there is a feeling of satisfaction which arises from setting things in perfect order and acting in a precise or rhythmical way.

"These desires, apparently, are not satisfied by our daily work and amusements, and so 54 per cent. of us—in America, no doubt, as in Poland—have arithmo-thymia as a more or less regular hobby."

## COPPER IN FOOD NOT HARMFUL

THE COPPER FOUND IN FOOD and drinking-water will not injure any human organ, is the conclusion reached after nearly three years of research by Dr. Frederick B. Flinn and Dr. William C. von Glahn of Columbia University. The results are published in *The Journal of Experimental Medicine* (New York). The findings are of unusual interest, because they do not support the theory that copper is the agent of the human disease known as hemochromatosis, advanced by Dr. Mallory, pathologist of the Boston City Hospital. The authors say, in part:

"The question as to whether or not the amounts of copper found in our food and drinking-water have any ill effects on the human organs, causing chronic diseases, is important to the average household, because of the increasing use of copper and its alloys in our homes. Early investigators have not been uniform in their opinions, but the weight of evidence was that copper was not a harmful substance in the amounts that occurred in our food and drinking-water.

"Mallory, a pathologist who has been interested for some time in the subject of cirrhosis of the liver, came to the conclusion that copper might be the underlying cause of the comparatively rare disease known as hemochromatosis, which has generally been found among men of middle age. He arrived at this conclusion from the fact that there seemed, at the time he made his observation, a sudden increase in the number of cases. As a general thing a history of the cases revealed the fact they had been accustomed to drinking alcoholic beverages sold since Prohibition came into effect. An analysis of many samples of bootleg liquors sold in Boston revealed the presence of copper in larger amounts than had been suspected, and it was felt that it had been dissolved from the copper coils during distilling of the crude liquors. About the time these cases appeared in Boston similar increases in hospitals in other cities were noted, but the number soon dropt down to the normal level.

"In an attempt to show that the pigmentation of the liver in hemochromatosis was due to copper, rabbits were fed copper acetate for months and, after an examination of the liver, he felt justified in saying that chronic copper poisoning apparently was the causative agent of this disease in man."

This finding was so contrary to the general consensus of investigators that the Departments of Industrial Hygiene and Pathology of Columbia University undertook an investigation of the effects of copper on the human system, and, we are told:

"Flinn and von Glahn examined twenty specimens of human livers obtained from routine necropsies, in addition to other specimens obtained from copper workers. It was found that the copper contents of these livers varied from 2.40 to 12.42 milligrams per kilo of tissue, and what seems particularly interesting, the copper contents of the livers of the copper workers were close to the minimum. Livers of numerous animals were examined and all found to contain copper—the amounts varying with the species. It is known that copper is always present in

human milk, as is also the case with cow's milk. Practically all vegetables contain this metal. It is found in most insects and many marine animals. It takes the place of iron in the blood of lobsters and crabs. In other words copper is universally found in all plants and animal life.

"Dr. von Glahn and Dr. Flinn made an investigation with scientific controls, to determine, if possible, whether feeding copper or its compounds to animals was responsible for the pigmentation of the liver. Rabbits, rats, and guinea-pigs were used in their research. An examination of the various organs showed that while they might contain very small quantities of the metal, the liver was the main storage place of copper retained in the body.

"All of the experiments made it apparent that copper is not the cause of the pigment deposit in the liver of the rabbit, since the same change is produced when sodium acetate is given with the standard diet. Furthermore, when rabbits are fed on a diet of carrots exclusively, the deposition of pigment occurs with greater rapidity than with copper or its compound and the standard diet. The changes resulting in the livers of carrot-fed animals are identical in every way with those seen following doses of copper, and in animals given comparable doses of sodium acetate. On a diet of peeled turnips, pigment is deposited in the liver of the rabbit, tho more slowly than with carrots.

"Regarding the nature of the pigment, nothing definite can be said at the present time. Concerning its source the evidence indicates that it is of exogenous origin, for it is found in such great abundance in rabbits fed upon carrots only, and in lesser amounts in those on a diet of turnips."

The conclusions of the workers at Columbia University are that copper or its compounds does not cause the deposition of pigment in the liver of rabbits, guinea-pigs, nor rats. Neither does it produce a cirrhosis in these animals; that spontaneous deposition of pigment occurs frequently in the livers of normal rabbits on the usual laboratory diet; that the feeding of a diet of carrots exclusively will produce pigment depo-

sition in the livers of rabbits in every way identical with that ascribed to copper, and that the pigment deposited in the livers of rabbits is probably of exterior origin. We read in conclusion:

"As the evidence now exists, the quantities of copper that are found in our food and drinking-water will not injure any human organ. In fact, evidence is accumulating showing that small amounts have a beneficial effect on the blood in anemia."

**SHADOW MUSIC IMPROVED**—Prof. Leon Theremin, inventor of the musical instrument which operates on a well-known radio principle, and emits tones like a 'cello when the hands are waved before it, has found a way to make his device sound like an organ, a violin, a saxophone, an English horn, or the human voice, according to a statement made in the *New York Times*. Says that paper:

"Professor Theremin is at work in a private laboratory in New York, where he is designing some interesting 'sound machines' shortly to be demonstrated here. The 'multiple-tone' machine in principle is said to be exactly like the present Theremin, but having a number of 'radio oscillator' circuits which make the necessary overtone frequencies to reproduce the 'timbre' of the instrument to be imitated. This method is said to have been employed by Professor Theremin for some time, but has never been demonstrated in this country. The new instrument can only make tones of one type at a time, no multiplication of tones to imitate a band or orchestra being possible, it is explained. The tone is changed by the operator from 'saxophone' to 'violin,' or vice versa, by turning a small knob on the control-board of the device. Professor Theremin is soon to demonstrate before a New York audience some of the weird sound effects and musical tones produced by combining his radio-electric oscillators."



"STEP ON A CRACK . . .  
BREAK YOUR UNCLE'S  
BACK" . . .

Maybe that isn't the exact version of the sidewalk game you played as a youngster, but some variation of it is an almost universal trait of childhood.

## DOCTORS DISLIKE NEW DRESS STYLES

**A**N UNMITIGATED EVIL," "unhealthful," "deplorable," "unfortunate" are some of the comments of physicians when asked by Science Service to give their opinion of the newest styles of women's dress.

These doctors, in considering the probable effect on women's health of a return to dress styles of an earlier age, agree that woman to-day is healthier than she was when she wore tight-fitting corsets and long, sweeping dresses. Says the Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Recalling the long full skirts worn twenty years ago, these physicians also recall the germ-laden clouds of dust and dried dirt that these skirts raised when women walked along the streets. The trailing skirt was considered a menace to the woman's own health and to that of others about her. These physicians remember, too, the tightly corseted figure of some years ago. They remember how the liver and spleen were pushed up out of their normal, proper place in the body, and the intestines crowded

was possessed of a smoking devil. No less an authority than Padre Tomaso de Torquemada, famous Inquisition chief, investigated, but evidently accepted de Jerez' smoke-emitting feats as natural instead of diabolic, for Europe's first person to endorse a brand of tobacco does not seem to have been quartered or burnt. It is to Rodrigo de Jerez of Ayamonte, his present townsmen assert, that the whole tobacco industry of Europe must be traced."

## TOO MANY DEATHS FROM FALLS

**L**IVES LOST FROM ACCIDENTAL FALLS from 1926 to 1928, among its own policy-holders alone, numbered no less than 4,343, according to statistics gathered by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and printed in its *Statistical Bulletin* (New York). Nearly one-half of these deaths occurred in the home, and one-third of the fatal falls on domestic premises were on stairs. We read:

"Every tenth fatal fall in the home was out of the window. Slipping or falling on floors accounted for one out of every eight falling fatalities in the home. Falling out of bed or falling over chairs each contributed one-twentieth of the total mortality from falls in the home. Among women, nearly two-thirds of the falls recorded in these three years occurred in the home.

"Falls in public places comprised 19.0 per cent. of the total mortality from this cause, and 43 per cent. of these deaths in public places arose in the pedestrian use of streets and sidewalks. Among males, 23 per cent. of the falls were in public places, and among females only 14 per cent.

"Risks incidental to employment accounted for 15 per cent. of all fatal falls; for 25 per cent. of those among males and for less than 1 per cent. of the falls among females. Nearly 10 per cent. of the falls in industry occurred in building construction, 21 per cent. from scaffolds and staging, 9 per cent. from ladders, 6 per cent. from roofs, 5 per cent. from windows, and 4 per cent. into holds of ships or on ships.

"This information has been compiled and published as an indication of the type of information which will become available when present plans of the National Safety Council and the American Public Health Association for the development of accident statistics in the United States are perfected and applied. The total of fatal accidents in the United States bids fair to reach 100,000 each year, and the identification of the main factors responsible for this high and rising mortality depends in part upon securing data which will tend to identify hazard factors and point to their control. The International List of Causes of Death provides at present no way to determine where hazardous situations exist, nor is there much information available on the particular modes of injury which produce death. It is hoped that registrars of vital statistics for our States and cities will cooperate with the American Public Health Association Committee in considering plans for throwing further light on a serious and growing menace to life in this country."

**SUMMER'S TAN IS WINTER'S GRIEF**—Débutantes and flappers who sun-tanned to a rich brown last summer should let nature restore that lily-white complexion for the indoor winter season, according to Dr. Charles F. Pabst, chief dermatologist of the Greenpoint Hospital, New York.

Says the *New York American*, reporting an interview with Dr. Pabst:

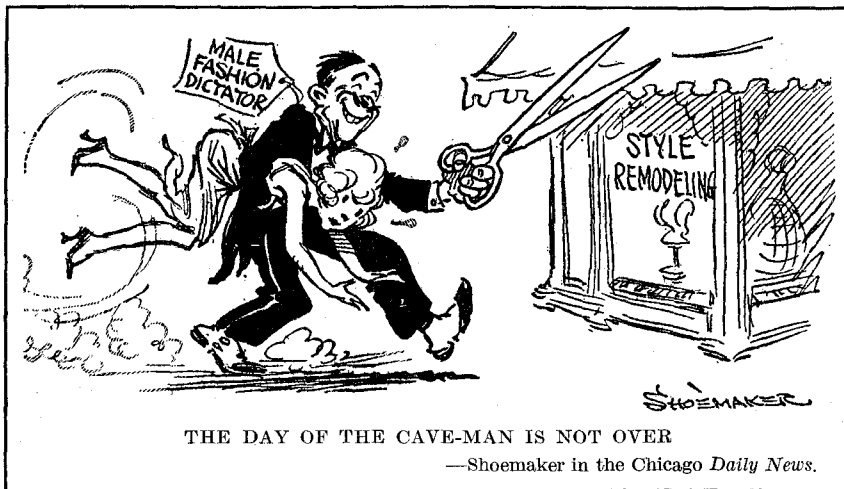
"He sounded a warning against the use of various sun-tan removing chemicals as injurious. 'Skin-peelers,' he called them. He said that the woman who, following the fashion, tanned to the shade of a south-sea islander last July and August, is now in a quandary. He explained:

"To remove the tan quickly she is apt to try chemical preparations which are extremely harmful."

"A pigment known as melanin causes tan, Dr. Pabst explained. It lies in the deepest cell layers of the epidermis, and that is why it can not be rubbed or scrubbed off. He went on:

"In order to remove tan, these skin cells must be removed. Sun-tan removers may contain bichlorid of mercury designed to destroy the skin cells. It peels off the skin and destroys the pigment. Result—the user may suffer from dermatitis and

(Continued on page 36)



THE DAY OF THE CAVE-MAN IS NOT OVER

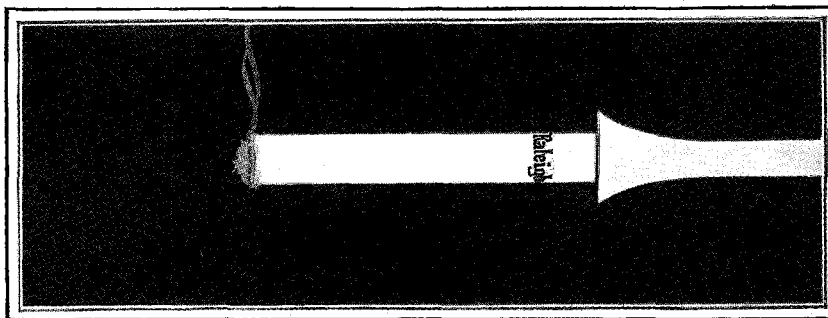
—Shoemaker in the *Chicago Daily News*.

down by the tight lacing necessary to achieve a 'wasp waist.' Of course, the newest dresses are not wasp-waisted, and street dresses do not yet sweep the ground. However, many forward-looking persons are asking whether the latest fashion of longer skirts, form-fitted dresses and corsets will stop where it is, or whether it will not swing all the way back to the extremes of the gay nineties and the early 1900's. Long, full skirts, even if they do not reach the ground, and corsets, no matter how loosely fitting, are hampering to physical activity. Some physicians see harm enough in the new clothes if they do no more than keep women from engaging in the healthful athletic activities which have kept them out in the fresh air and sunlight and given them new health and endurance in the years since the World War. Hampering garments also would make women less agile in dodging the present-day swiftly moving vehicles, and might prove an added accident hazard to the great numbers of women now engaged in industrial operations. Some leaders of the medical profession believe that with woman's lately acquired physical freedom has come a greater freedom of mind and spirit. The modern woman will perhaps refuse to be a 'slave to fashion' and will insist on the dress styles in which she has found greatest comfort, freedom of movement, and, perhaps, greatest health."

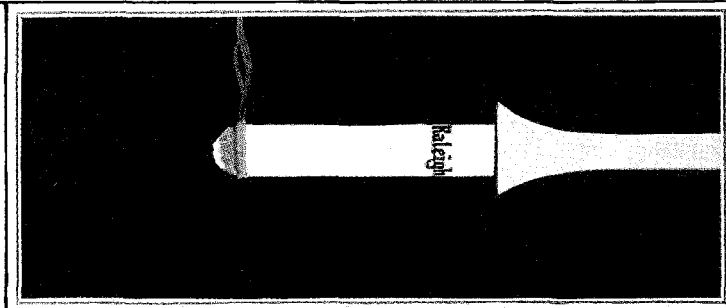
**THE FIRST SMOKER IN EUROPE**—The first person to smoke tobacco in Europe is to be honored by a commemorative tablet erected in his home town of Ayamonte, in Spain, by the Spanish Tobacco Monopoly. The entire tobacco industry of Europe will be invited by the Ayamonte city fathers to participate in the dedication, some time this year. Writes Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"Historical research has shown, the Ayamontanians assert, that one Rodrigo de Jerez, a citizen of that municipality, was among the companions of Columbus on his voyage of discovery. While in America de Jerez learned from the Indians, the story continues, the habit of smoking tobacco. Returning from his New World adventure, the traveled Ayamontanian brought with him a bale of Indian leaves, properly dried and cured for smoking. First of all residents of Europe, it is asserted, he was to be seen with smoke coming from his mouth and nose. Astonished witnesses added eyes and ears for good measure, and reported to the Spanish Inquisition that a man at Ayamonte

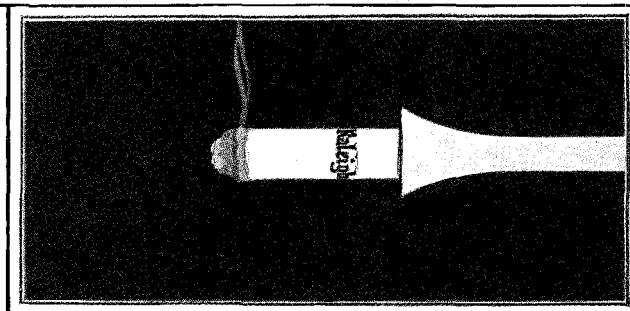
*The first puff*



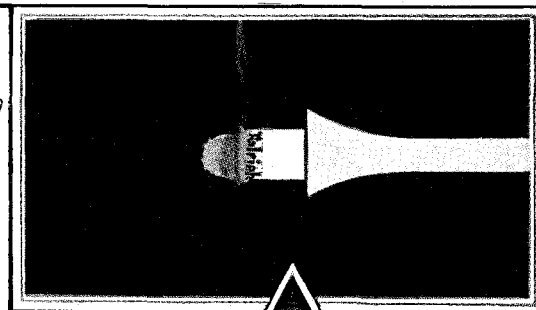
*like every next puff*



*is blended exactly, identically*



*right down to the last delightful*



*wisp of pure fragrance*



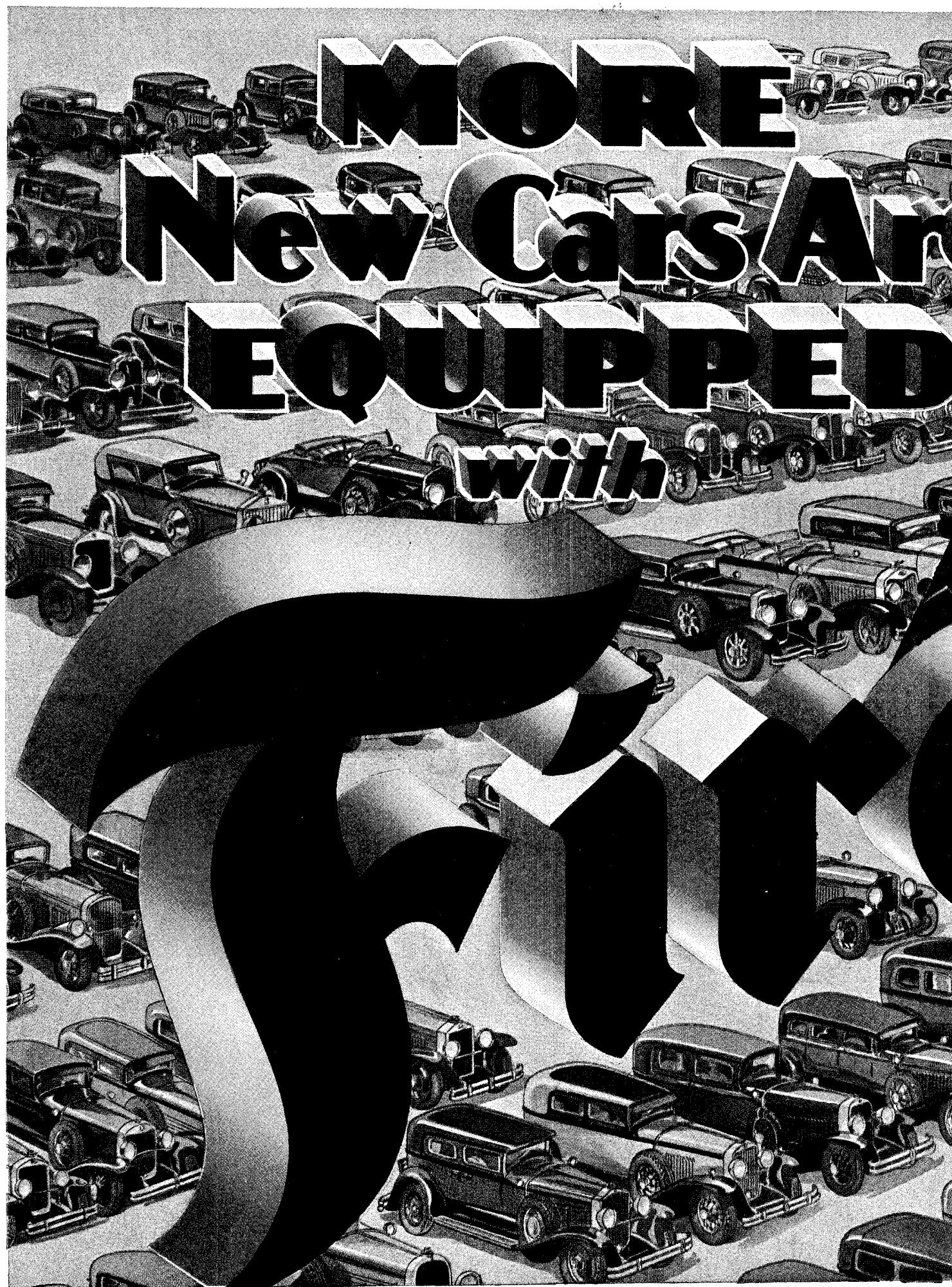
*TWENTY  
CENTS*

Plain or tipped



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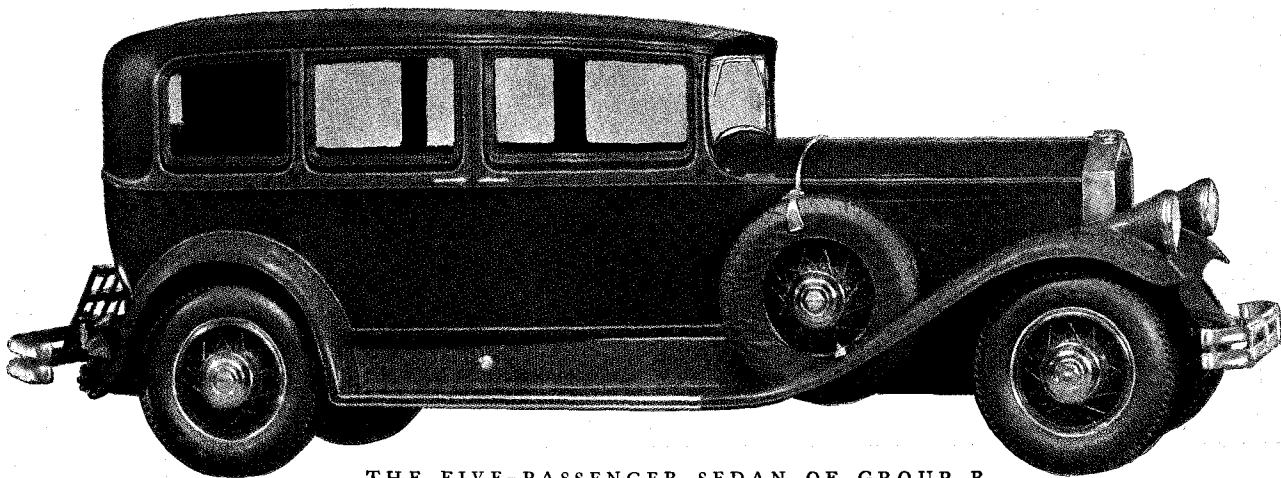
See the Firestone Dealer in your community and have him equip your car with these tires—which hold all world records for Safety, Endurance and Mileage.

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132 HORSEPOWER  
AND SILENT GEAR-SHIFT  
are among recent notable Pierce-Arrow  
developments. Gears can be shifted  
quietly, almost effortlessly, *at any speed.*



THE FIVE-PASSENGER SEDAN OF GROUP B  
*as photographed in natural colors*

## THREE NEW GROUPS OF STRAIGHT EIGHTS

Group A: 132 Horsepower . . 144-inch Wheelbase . . . . . \$3975 to \$6250  
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All models have Silent Gear-shifts . Non-shatterable Glass . Hydraulic Shock  
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without extra charge . . *Pierce-Arrow Engineering and Coachwork throughout.*

# ARROWS

*A brilliant array of America's Finest Motor Cars  
in four new wheelbases*

.. with a new model, slightly smaller, as low as \$2595

IN extending its Straight Eight line to meet *every* latest demand of the fine car market, Pierce-Arrow opens the 1930 season with an array of motor cars which again easily qualify as *America's finest*.

There are four new wheelbases in the 1930 group .. all cars of increased inner spaciousness .. all slender, low-swung, graceful creations in the finest Pierce-Arrow tradition.

The slightly smaller car in the new line .. of an inch less wheelbase .. is of true Pierce-Arrow quality throughout. Its low price (\$2595 at Buffalo) gives it extraordinary value.

• • •

THE 1930 colorings and upholsterings and appointments are new elements of beauty, freshly expressed.

There are new door latches, velvet of operation .. new clocks and vanity cases in the ultra-modern manner .. new foot-rests and lights and mirrors which reflect the mode of the hour.

More important, there are engineering develop-

ments of vital consideration .. all present in every car of the 1930 line.

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MECHANICALLY, as well as modishly, Pierce-Arrow keeps abreast of the hour. Its improvements are never saved for an occasion, never sensationalized .. although it has pioneered some of the greatest.

So it is that today's Straight Eight line by Pierce-Arrow is possessed of every feature worthy of adoption by America's finest motor car. For example:

Silent gear-shifts .. non-shatterable glass .. super-safety brakes .. low-swung gravity centers .. hydraulic shock absorbers, etc., etc. All Pierce-Arrow features .. each having been added as it proved itself .. and without particular mention or especial acclaim.

Nor is there any excess of modesty in this attitude. It is simply that *no* new feature, or any group of new features, could conceivably be so important as that which is *Pierce-Arrow*. Greater is that than the sum of all its parts.

NEW PIERCE-ARROW PRICES .. at Buffalo .. From \$2595 to \$6250

(Other Custom-built Models up to \$10,000)

In the purchase of a car from income, the average allowance on a good used car usually more than covers the initial Pierce-Arrow payment.

(Continued from page 30)

eczema. The skin is cracked, and germs can cause serious trouble.

"In other words, if the sun-tan remover is effective, it is apt to be harmful. If it is harmless, it probably is not effective."

"Dr. Pabst said many cases of injury to the skin caused by powerful acids used to remove sun-tan have been called to his attention."

### THE DEAFENING CITY DIN

ON CITY STREETS people are from one-third to one-half deafened by the din and roar of the mechanical contrivances that surround them, says Dr. E. E. Free in *The Popular Science Monthly* (January). And no less an authority than Thomas A. Edison is quoted as predicting that increasingly noisy cities will end by deafening all of their citizens permanently. Dr. Free goes on:

"In the congested portions of typical American cities about three-fifths of the noise is produced by automobile trucks, about one-fifth by street-cars, and the remaining fifth by excavation and building machinery, motor-horns, and other miscellaneous sources."

Obviously, few of these major noise-makers can be abolished altogether. Is it possible to make any of them less noisy? Recent New York City tests show that it is, writes Dr. Free. He made the first scientific noise survey of New York, an investigation from which grew the present agitation for quieter streets, offices, and homes. He writes:

"Most of the motor-trucks range from five to twenty times noisier than pleasure cars. Yet some trucks are scarcely noisier than pleasure cars. The chief cause of the difference is carelessness, either of the truck manufacturer, who did not trouble to make his mechanism relatively noiseless, or, more often, of the truck owner or driver who does not take care to have his vehicle properly serviced at frequent intervals."

"Five years' study of city-noise problems has convinced me that one simple regulation denying the city streets to any vehicle, horse-drawn or automotive, having any loose or rattling part would decrease city noise, except perhaps on street-car streets, by at least 50 per cent. Combined with a few equally reasonable regulations about public radio loud-speakers, useless tooting of automobile horns, mufflers on excavating machinery and the like, this would reduce the noise of most cities to quite tolerable levels with scarcely any cost or business interference. The servicing of trucks, automotive experts report, probably would more than pay for itself in lower upkeep and longer life."

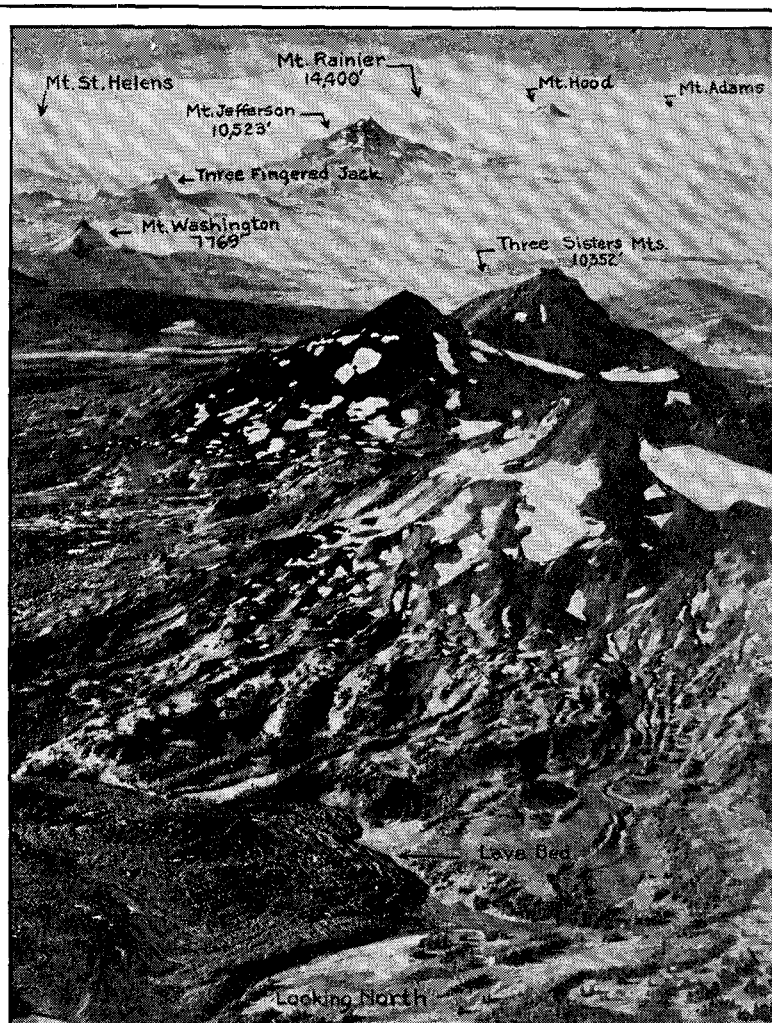
Experiments by leading psychologists have shown, Dr. Free states in conclusion, that noise may act as a nervous, bodily and mental stimulant, and a consumer of energy. To a person who is naturally sluggish and unambitious, a noisy city may be a great benefit, like a heart stimulant to a man whose bodily

machinery works too slowly. For a person already alert and nervous, on the other hand, it may provide too much stimulation. Some observers see this overstimulation in what they deem overnervous America.

### THE CAMERA OUTRANGES THE EYE

FROM A DISTANCE OF 227 MILES, an aerial photograph of Mount Rainier has been made by Capt. A. W. Stevens of the Army Air Corps. Says a writer in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, January):

"The picture of Mount Rainier, in the State of Washington, was made from well south of the center of the State of Oregon, and exceeded by more than fifty miles the previous record for long-range photography. The photograph very clearly showed mountains far beyond the distance the eye can see, even on clear days. It was taken on a film sensitive to the invisible infra-red rays that penetrate smoke and haze. Mount Rainier appears lower than closer mountains of less height because of the earth's curvature. Since he could not see his objective, Captain Stevens was obliged to point his camera in the general direction of the peak, and trust to luck. The picture was made in a plane at an altitude of 17,000 feet. It is believed the picture may yield important measurements relating to curvature of light-rays around the earth's surface, and eventually it is thought the mountain can be photographed from an even greater distance, as heavy forest fires increased the haze when the long-distance picture was made. Captain Stevens also has made a picture from an altitude of 37,854 feet, higher than a camera had ever been used before. He had to use infra-red sensitive film also in this case."



Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

#### THE EYE OUTDONE BY THE CAMERA

Aerial view of Mount Rainier, taken 227 miles away; the camera showed mountains far beyond the distance the eyes could see.

**WILL MOTHER EARTH WEAR RINGS?**—The rings of Saturn, now unique in the heavens, as far as astronomers know, may be rivaled by a similar system around the earth in the remote future, asserted Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, in a lecture on "Planets and their Fate," at the College of the City of New York recently. He is thus quoted in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin*:

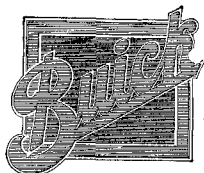
"For some years we have been familiar with the fact that the earth's rotation is slowing down, that the day is lengthening, and that the moon is receding. We have learned that after an interval of some fifty thousand million years the month and the day will be the same length again as they were at the time the earth-moon system was formed."

"According to calculation, the moon will ultimately return to the earth, and in the dimly remote future its fate will be disruption by the tidal forces of the earth and transformation into a ring system of myriads of moons such as that now observed around Saturn. This process may fail of completion if in the meanwhile the sun's stores of energy have become exhausted

(Continued on page 40)



TAKE WITH YOU  
TO THE  
AUTOMOBILE SHOWS  
THIS THOUGHT:  
THE MOTORISTS OF  
AMERICA ARE BUYING  
FROM TWO TO FIVE  
TIMES AS MANY NEW  
BUICKS AS ANY  
OTHER CAR PRICED  
ABOVE \$1200;  
SUCH PREFERENCE  
DEFINITELY PROVES  
LEADERSHIP



## IN 1930 AS IN 1903

*"When Better Automobiles  
are built... Buick will  
build them"*

At every automobile show, from coast to coast, you will always find a keen, discriminating throng gathered 'round the Buick exhibit.

It was so at Madison Square Garden twenty-five years ago when Buick and 81 other makes of cars were on display—and it is equally true this year when only eleven of that original list survive.

Thinking motorists know that Buick is sound and substantial as a Government bond... that it sets the standard of performance... that it combines the newest of the new in style with the truest of the true in dependability.

Nor does America's interest in Buick wane when "the tumult and the shouting dies" and the shows are over.

Men and women pay Buick their highest tribute during the three hundred and more buying days of every year, as these facts testify:

First—The motorists of America buy *from two to five times as many Buicks* as any other car priced above \$1200.

Second—Their preference for the new Buick has reached such heights that month after month, in state after state, they have awarded Buick *from 35 to 50 per cent of the total sales* of the fifteen makes of cars in its field.

Third—More than eighty per cent of these owners buy Buicks again and again, with the result that *they alone* purchase more Buicks than the total annual production of any other car priced above \$1200.

Motorists have expressed this friendship for Buick, year after year, throughout a quarter-century... because its makers have always endeavored to keep Buick worthy of such friendship.

The builders of Buick cordially invite you to visit the Buick exhibit at any automobile show. There you will find conclusive proof that in 1930, as in 1903, when better automobiles are built, Buick will build them.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN  
Canadian Factories Division of General Motors  
McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont. Corporation Builders of  
Buick and Marquette Motor Cars

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

# These are the oil *mix* *and sell* **ETHYL**

American Oil Company  
**AMERICAN ETHYL**

American Oil Works Company  
**PENN-DRAKE ETHYL**

Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.  
**PRATTS ETHYL PETROL**

Ashland Refining Company  
**RED PEPPER ETHYL**

Associated Oil Company  
**ASSOCIATED ETHYL**

Atlantic Refining Company  
**ATLANTIC ETHYL**

Barnsdall Corporation  
**SUPER-GAS ETHYL**

Bartles-Maguire Oil Company  
**BARTLES ETHYL**

Beacon Oil Company  
**COLONIAL ETHYL**

British American Oil Co., Ltd.  
**BRITISH-AMERICAN ETHYL**

Champlin Refining Company  
**CHAMPLIN ETHYL**

Col-Tex Refining Company  
**COL-TEX ETHYL**

Continental Oil Company  
**CONOCO ETHYL**

Continental Refining Company  
**CORECO ETHYL**

Crystal Oil Refining Corp.  
**CRYSTAL ETHYL**

Eason Oil Company  
**EASON ETHYL**

Fleet-Wing Oil Corporation  
**FLEET-WING ETHYL**

Freedom Oil Works Company  
**FREEDOM ETHYL**

Home Oil Distributors, Ltd.  
**HOME ETHYL**

Humble Oil and Refining Co.  
**FLASHLIKE ETHYL**

Imperial Oil, Limited  
**IMPERIAL ETHYL**

Independent Oil and Gas Co.  
**INDEPENDENT ETHYL**

Johnson Oil Refining Company  
**JOHNSON ETHYL**

Kendall Refining Company  
**KENDALL ETHYL**

Lincoln Oil Refining Company  
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Louisiana Oil Refining Corp.  
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Mexican Petroleum Corporation  
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Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.  
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Midwest Refining Company  
**RED CROWN ETHYL**

A. D. Miller Sons Company  
**MILLER'S ETHYL**

National Refining Company  
**WHITE ROSE ETHYL**

Pan American Petroleum Corp.  
**PAN-AM ETHYL**

Pasotex Petroleum Company  
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Pennsylvania Refining Co.  
**PENRECO ETHYL**

Pennzoil Company  
**PENNZOIL ETHYL**

Phillips Petroleum Company  
**PHILLIPS '66' ETHYL**

**L**ISTED above are the companies which are licensed by the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation to manufacture gasoline containing Ethyl anti-knock fluid. Together, they sell more than fifty per cent of all the motor fuel used in the United States and Canada.

Why are these important oil concerns selling Ethyl Gasoline? Because after years of independent research they have found that Ethyl fluid (whose active ingredient is now tetraethyl lead) improves *any* gasoline — and that Ethyl Gasoline improves the performance of *any* automobile.

Each of these companies agrees to conform to the requirements of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation by using base gasoline of specified quality and adding enough Ethyl fluid to "knock out that 'knock'" in cars of ordinary compression and to enable cars of higher compression to deliver their extra power.

They sell Ethyl Gasoline not only through their own pumps but also through thousands of distributors whose names and brands are too numerous to list. In all cases the Ethyl emblem identifies the product. Always look for it. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York City.

# companies licensed to GASOLINE

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Refiners Oil Company  
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Richfield Oil Company  
**RICHFIELD ETHYL**

Richfield Oil Co. of New York  
**RICHFIELD ETHYL**

Rio Grande Oil Company  
**RIO GRANDE ETHYL**

Root Refining Company  
**ROOT ETHYL**

Shaffer Oil and Refining Co.  
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Solar Refining Company  
**SOLAR ETHYL**

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Standard Oil Company of Cuba  
**ESSO**

Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)  
**RED CROWN ETHYL**

Standard Oil Co. (Kentucky)  
**CROWN ETHYL**

Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana  
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Standard Oil Co. (Nebraska)  
**RED CROWN ETHYL**

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey  
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Standard Oil Co. of New York  
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Standard Oil Company (Ohio)  
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Standard Oil Co. of Pennsylvania  
**ESSO and STANDARD ETHYL**

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Utah Oil Refining Company  
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Vacuum Oil Company  
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Wadhams Oil Corporation  
**WADHAMS ETHYL**

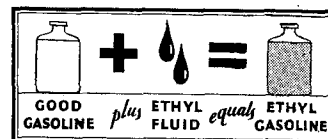
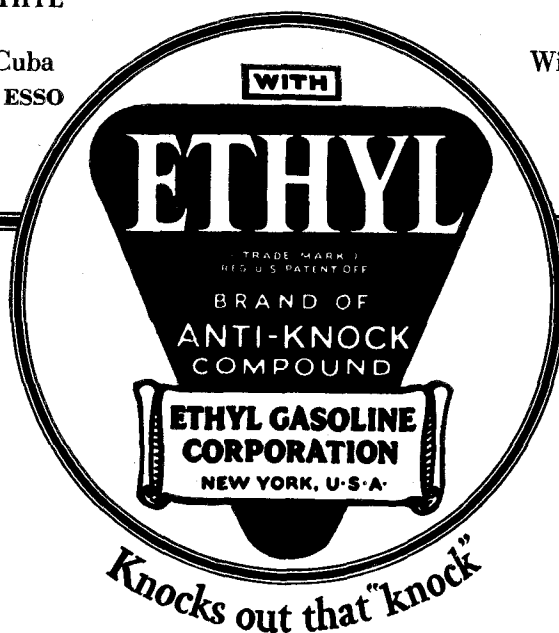
Waverly Oil Works Company  
**WAVERLY ETHYL**

White Eagle Oil and Refining Co.  
**WHITE EAGLE ETHYL**

White Star Refining Company  
**WHITE STAR ETHYL**

Wirt Franklin Petroleum Corp.  
**PALACINE ETHYL**

Wherever you drive—whatever the oil company's name or brand associated with it — any pump bearing the Ethyl emblem represents quality gasoline of anti-knock rating sufficiently high to "knock out that knock" in cars of average compression and bring out the additional power of the new high-compression cars.

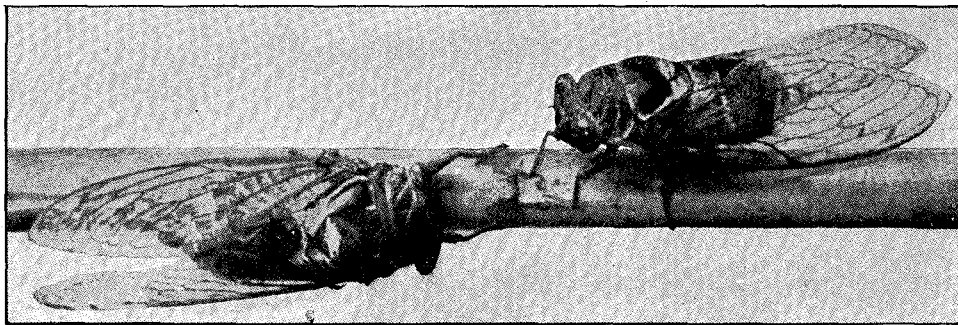


(Continued from page 36)

and our oceans have become frozen, stilling the tides which are involved in the evolution of days and months. The irregularities are probably due to pulsations of unknown origin in the earth's crust."

## THE "LAZY" LOCUST AND THE BUSY ANT

THE OLD FABLE OF THE GRASSHOPPER and the ant, which represents the former as improvident while the latter has an eye out for the future, is a slander, so far at least as the Italian species of *cicada* is concerned. In *Natura* (Milan), Ermanno Biagini tells us how the Italian locust taps the trees for their refreshing sap in the dry summer weather, and how the other insects, the ants included, take advantage of his labors and maltreat him for his pains. After describing in detail how the locust produces his singular song, and after telling how the locust larvæ pass through their early stages of life, Signor Biagini comes to the fable of the lazy grasshopper who came begging in winter at the door of the industrious



NOT SO LAZY AS THE POETS SUPPOSE: CICADAS, NATURAL SIZE

Instead of begging from the busy ant, the *cicadas* treat her to a drink.

ant. Only scientific facts, he says, can counteract the fable's absurdity, and so he relates the facts as follows:

"First of all there are no *cicadas* during the winter months, and therefore the *cicada* could never have thrust itself upon the ant to beg alms. Furthermore, because of the peculiar formation of its proboscis, it could not possibly partake of this food.

"Observe instead, to what an extent the ant exercises every means in its pitiless quest to impoverish the poor *cicada*, who has been so unjustly and maliciously accused.

"During the suffocating hours of midday, when most insects seek to quench their thirst with empty and withered flower-cups, the *cicada* does not suffer, since with its proboscis, which may be compared to a gimlet, it taps, as it were, one of the many barrels in its inexhaustible wine cellar. Fastened on the branch of a tree or bush, always singing, it perforates the smooth bark and extracts the sap.

"But very soon the multitude of insects in quest of liquids (and first among these are the famous ants) pass by, and discovering the well dug by the *cicada*, proceed to use it.

"Nor are these insects timid or bashful, for they drag themselves under the poor *cicada's* stomach, while it rises on its feet, leaving a free passage beneath. The larger insects, somewhat braver than the others, hastily snatch a swallow, and then run to a safe place on a distant branch; then they return more animated and greedier than before. But this is where the trouble begins! The unwelcome guests now become angry and riotous, and a fight ensues. Those who before were prudent and timid become aggressive, and decide to drive away by force from the spring the very one who provided it. Among these quarrelsome insects the ants are the most prominent; some bite the tips of the *cicada's* feet, others pull it by the wings, others climb upon its back, until the poor little creature, thoroughly disgusted, and losing its patience entirely, ejects upon these pirates a very offensive secretion.

"But what cares the ant for this contemptible gesture? Its aim is reached. It is now master of the sauce. But this very quickly dries up, since the pump has been removed.

"The reality, as will be plainly seen, has inverted the parts in the legend. The mendicant, that even resorts to plunder, is the ant, and the industrious artisan, that willingly shares what it has with the suffering and needy, is the *cicada*.

"But this is not all. After five or six weeks of gay and happy

life, the untiring singer drops exhausted to earth; the sun soon dries it up, and the feet of those who pass by crush its little body.

"Again those eternal pirates, the ants, return to the scene and, in constant search for booty, break up this rich prey, reduce it to crumbs and finally pile it up in the ant granary, to be fed upon at leisure in time of famine.

"Poor *cicadas*, symbols of a care-free life full of joy, your fortunes are not enviable, to say the least, and you are worthy of a greater fame than that which the legend and the centuries have created for you!"

## LIFE IS AS SHORT AS EVER

REPORTS THAT THE SPAN OF HUMAN LIFE has been lengthened of late years are unfounded, according to Dr. Louis F. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. In an address before the American Public Health Association, reported in the company's *Statistical Bulletin* (New York), Dr. Dublin asserted that, in the face of extraordinary improvements in public health practise and in the field of medicine within the last century, nothing has happened to encourage the hope that the span of life might be lengthened. He said:

"There has been some confusion in the past in the use of the expression 'span of life.' It is not always clearly understood that there can be marked improvement in the expectation of life or the mean length of life, in spite of the fact that the span of life has, so far as we know, changed little or not at all since remote antiquity. The matter is really very simple: People do not live to, more ex-

treme old age than they used to; but a greater proportion of them live to relatively advanced ages, thus pulling up the average. In particular, very many more now pass through the dangers of infant mortality than was the case even so recently as the beginning of the present century. Thus the mean length of life is much greater than formerly, tho the upper limit of life—a few years past the century mark—is just as inexorable to-day as it was a hundred or a thousand years ago. And the number of persons who reach the venerable age of one hundred years is certainly very small. There are about 5,000 persons in this country who claim this distinction, but it is probable that in many cases their claim is based on an error, and, possibly, here and there, on a pardonable pride that induces them to indulge in a little poetic license.

"That twenty years have been added to the average length of human life since public health work began to be actively practised in the early 'eighties of the last century is true. But this gain can be traced to the reduced mortality of infants and to the cutting down of the unnecessary and preventable deaths of young people from typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet-fever, smallpox, and a number of other diseases which, for the most part, affect persons under forty years of age. The situation is very different in the case of certain diseases typical of that period when the wear and tear of life begin to tell. Prominent among these are heart-disease and cancer. It is unfortunately a fact that, especially since about 1921, the death-rates from these diseases have been definitely on the increase (especially among males) past mid-life.

"Another disease—less important numerically—which has shown the same upward trend for persons past mid-life, is diabetes. In this case, among white males, there is a definite contrast between the younger and the older age groups, for, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-four, the trend has been distinctly downward. The upward trend for diabetes is curiously accentuated among colored females.

"That there has also been an upward trend in the death-rate from accidents, and also from suicide, in the upper registers of life will surprise no one who has followed the current course of events. The cause of this upward movement, is, however, essentially external, as compared with the mainly internal character of the causes underlying the rise in mortality from degenerative diseases. Incidentally, it is to be noted that not all degenerative diseases show observable increase in mortality. Cerebral hemorrhage and chronic nephritis show a decrease rather than an increase, at any rate among white persons."

# SPORTS • AND • ATHLETICS

## THE DIGEST'S ALL-AMERICA TEAM OF TEAMS

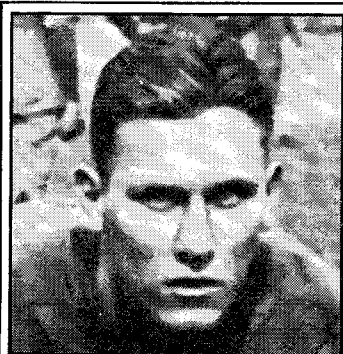


International  
PARKINSON, PITTSBURGH,  
FULL-BACK

nite to shoot at. It was high time for this unification to be accomplished, and THE DIGEST recognized the need as a bugle call to duty. So many All-America teams were being launched—on paper—by competing groups of coaches, sports writers, and other gridiron enthusiasts in all sections of the country, that the football public was going fairly cock-eyed. And meanwhile an anvil chorus of sports critics on the sidelines were panning the whole All-America game with sarcastic guffaws. Clearly there was only one remedy for the existing chaos—to boil down the diversity of coaches and other experts into a unity such as belonged to the original All-America idea in the hands of its father, the late Walter Camp. But there is one important difference—that THE DIGEST's team is based upon a plebiscite of authorities, a sort of ocean-to-ocean football parliament, instead of upon the judgment of one man.

No less than eleven All-America teams have been combined and concentrated by THE DIGEST to arrive at its super-team of teams. If there is any wisdom in the All-America idea, THE DIGEST's team should represent the quintessence of that wisdom, as well as the boiled-down brawn, bones, and brains of American

A SUPER-ELEVEN OF SUPER-ELEVENS—a composite photograph, so to speak, of the multitudinous All-America football aggregations of 1929—that is what THE DIGEST is now presenting to its readers, in the friendly hope of ending all arguments, settling all rivalries, and giving next fall's All-America wizards some thing definite



Keystone  
MONTGOMERY, PITTSBURGH  
GUARD

football. And—wisdom or no wisdom—it brings the very popular and rather uncomfortably overcrowded All-America marathon to what it sadly lacked—a decisive climax, which will be welcomed alike by the experts and the fans. As for the super-team itself, the names it combines are lit with such flashes of autumnal fame that he who runs may read the glorious roster. Here it is, as boiled down and strained in the typographical kettle at the foot of this page:

Ends, Donchess of Pittsburgh and Fesler of Ohio State.

Tackles, Nagurski of Minnesota and Sleight of Purdue.

Guards, Cannon of Notre Dame and Montgomery of Pittsburgh.

Center, Ticknor of Harvard.

Quarter-back, Carideo of Notre Dame.

Half-backs, Cagle of Army and Banker of Tulane.

Full-back, Parkinson of Pittsburgh.

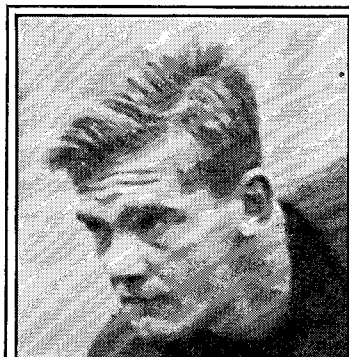
Just one tie emerged—in the half-back section. Cagle led the voting for this position and goes on the team without argument. But Marsters of Dartmouth tied with Banker for the second half-back job. However, he was injured in mid-season and it is now believed that his football days are over, altho, naturally, we hope not.

But since he would be un-

able to play, should a miracle happen and this All-America team actually take the field, we are leaving him out.

The All-America teams from which THE DIGEST extracted its super-team were the following:

Grantland Rice's, published in *Collier's Weekly*; Walter Trumbull's, chosen for North



International  
TICKNOR, HARVARD, CENTER

### THIS TABLE SHOWS HOW THE DIGEST PICKED ITS SUPER ALL-AMERICA FOOTBALL TEAM

Read down the columns for the make-up of the various All-America teams. Read across the page for the various choices for each playing position. Count the votes yourself and see how the Digest's eleven of elevens emerges grandly in the last column.

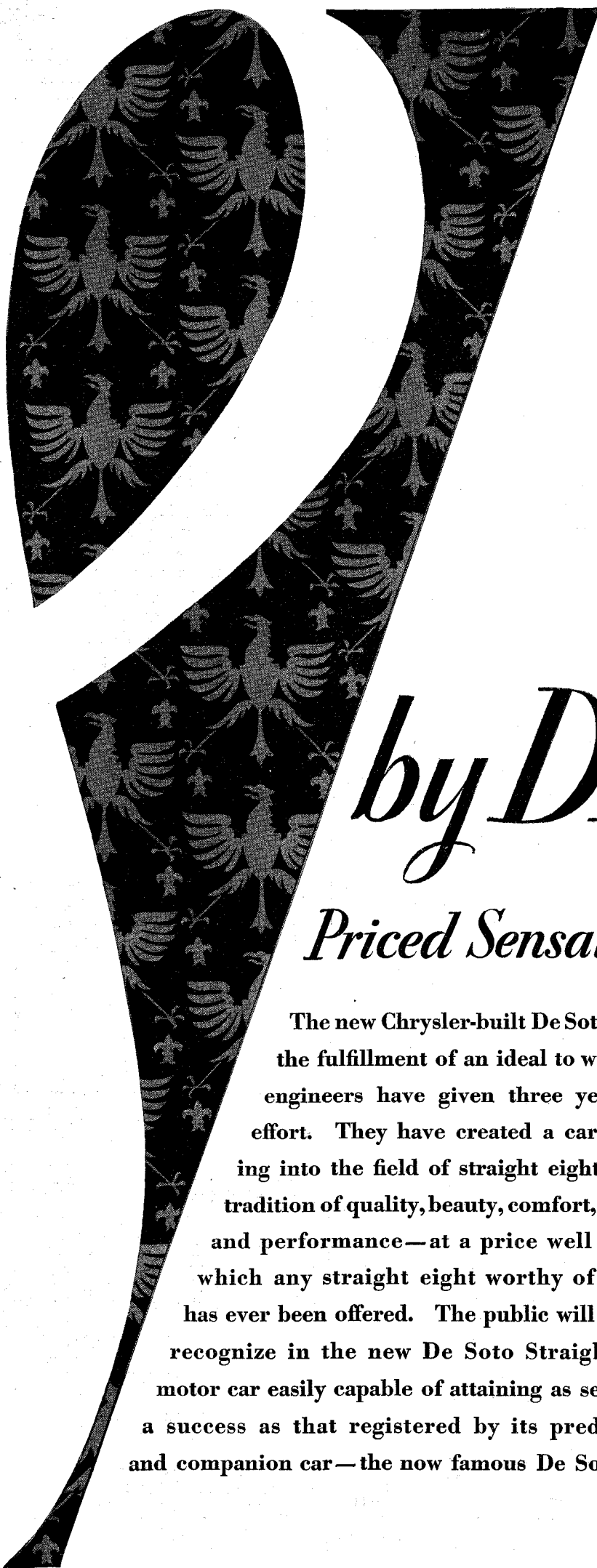
| TEAMS            | Rice—<br>Collier's                                   | Trumbull—<br>North American<br>Newspaper Alliance | Hearst<br>Consensus                 | New York<br>Sun                     | Perry—<br>Consolidated<br>Press<br>Association | New York<br>Telegram               | New York<br>Evening<br>Post      | Editor &<br>Publisher           | Christy<br>Walsh<br>Syndicate                       | Associated<br>Press   | Eckersall—<br>Chicago<br>Tribune                | Digest<br>Eleven<br>of Elevens       |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ENDS             | Donchess,<br>Pittsburgh;<br>Schoonover,<br>Arkansas. | Donchess;<br>Tappan,<br>Southern<br>California.   | Donchess;<br>Fesler,<br>Ohio State. | Donchess;<br>Schoonover.            | Donchess;<br>Schoonover.                       | Donchess;<br>Fesler.               | Donchess;<br>Tappan.             | Donchess;<br>Fesler.            | Donchess;<br>Tappan.                                | Donchess;<br>Fesler.  | Donchess;<br>Fesler.                            | Donchess;<br>Fesler.                 |
| TACKLES          | Nagurski,<br>Minnesota;<br>Sleight,<br>Purdue.       | Nagurski;<br>Sleight.                             | Nagurski;<br>Sleight.               | Nagurski;<br>Sleight.               | Nagurski;<br>Sleight.                          | Twomey,<br>Notre Dame;<br>Sleight. | Sington,<br>Alabama,<br>Sleight. | Nagurski;<br>Sleight.           | Ackerman,<br>St. Mary's,<br>California;<br>Sleight. | Nagurski;<br>Sleight. | Nagurski;<br>Sleight.                           | Nagurski;<br>Sleight.                |
| GUARDS           | Cannon,<br>Notre Dame;<br>Montgomery,<br>Pittsburgh. | Cannon;<br>Brown,<br>Vanderbilt.                  | Cannon;<br>Montgomery.              | Cannon;<br>Schwartz,<br>California. | Cannon;<br>Schwartz.                           | Cannon;<br>Montgomery.             | Cannon;<br>Ticknor.              | Cannon;<br>Greene, Yale.        | Cannon;<br>Montgomery.                              | Cannon;<br>Schwartz.  | Barrager,<br>Southern<br>California;<br>Cannon. | Cannon;<br>Montgomery.               |
| CENTER           | Ticknor,<br>Harvard.                                 | Ticknor.                                          | Ticknor.                            | Ticknor.                            | Ticknor.                                       | Ticknor.                           | Siano,<br>Fordham.               | Ticknor.                        | Ticknor.                                            | Ticknor.              | Ticknor.                                        | Ticknor.                             |
| QUARTER-<br>BACK | Carideo,<br>Notre Dame.                              | Carideo.                                          | Carideo.                            | Carideo.                            | Carideo.                                       | Carideo.                           | Carideo.                         | Carideo.                        | Carideo.                                            | Carideo.              | Carideo.                                        | Carideo.                             |
| HALF-BACKS       | Cagle, Army;<br>Glassgow,<br>Iowa.                   | Marsters,<br>Dartmouth;<br>Cagle.                 | Marsters;<br>Welch.                 | Marsters;<br>Glassgow.              | Banker,<br>Tulane;<br>Glassgow.                | Marsters;<br>Banker.               | Booth, Yale;<br>Banker.          | Uansa,<br>Pittsburgh;<br>Cagle. | Cagle;<br>Banker.                                   | Cagle;<br>Uansa.      | Cagle;<br>Uansa.                                | Cagle;<br>Banker.<br>(Marsters tied) |
| FULL-BACK        | Welch,<br>Purdue.                                    | Welch.                                            | Parkinson,<br>Pittsburgh.           | Parkinson.                          | Parkinson.                                     | Parkinson.                         | Nagurski.                        | Parkinson.                      | Welch.                                              | Holm,<br>Alabama.     | Welch.                                          | Parkinson.                           |

**CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT**

**Now**

*a Straight*

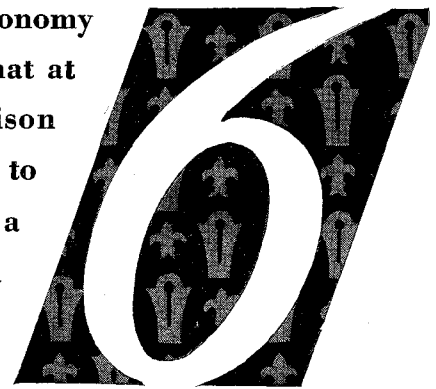
See the new De Soto Straight Eight and De Soto Six  
on the main floor of the New York Automobile Show  
and at the Commodore Hotel, January 4th to 11th.



# *by DE SOTO*

## *Priced Sensationally Low*

The new Chrysler-built De Soto Straight Eight marks the fulfillment of an ideal to which Chrysler Motors engineers have given three years of unremitting effort. They have created a car capable of carrying into the field of straight eights, every Chrysler tradition of quality, beauty, comfort, safety, economy and performance—at a price well below that at which any straight eight worthy of comparison has ever been offered. The public will be quick to recognize in the new De Soto Straight Eight a motor car easily capable of attaining as sensational a success as that registered by its predecessor and companion car—the now famous De Soto Six.



One of the outstanding values of recent years, the De Soto Six continues as a leader among low-priced Sixes.

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MANY people seek more education solely because it increases their earning capacity; but education brings so much more. It is true that if one can increase one's economic value to the world and render better service through more education, then that increased capacity for service should be sought earnestly and used fully. . . . But in addition to this direct translation of knowledge into dollars, one gains even greater values. Education brings added satisfaction in life because it develops keener and more accurate thinking. Study brings poise, ease, social advantages, intellectual resources; and its benefits go out to everyone. . . . Courses in English, Business, Psychology, Music, or the languages are valuable investments, not only for actual or potential increase in earning power, but also for the greater capacity to enjoy life.

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| Astronomy               | Grammar                      |
| Banking                 | Greek                        |
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| Boy Scouting            | Investments                  |
| Business Administration | Italian                      |
| Business English        | Juvenile Story Writing       |
| Business Law            | Latin                        |
| Business Mathematics    | Library Service              |
| Business Organization   | Literature                   |
| Chemistry               | Magazine Article Writing     |
| Child Psychology        | Marketing                    |
| Classics                | Mathematics                  |
| Composition             | Personnel Administration     |
| Dramatic                | Philosophy                   |
| English                 | Photoplay Composition        |
| Various Languages       | Physics                      |
| Lyric Poetry            | Psychology                   |
| Contemporary Novel      | Psychology in Business       |
| Drafting                | Public Speaking              |
| Drama                   | Religion                     |
| Drawing and Painting    | Secretarial Studies          |
| Economics               | Short Story Writing          |
| Economic Geography      | Slide Rule                   |
| English                 | Sociology                    |
| English Literature      | Spanish                      |
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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,  
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## SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

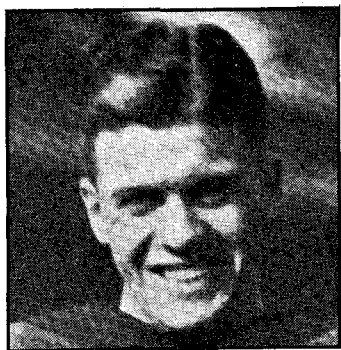
American Newspaper Alliance and quoted from the New York *Evening World*; the Hearst consensus, chosen by more than 200 experts from all parts of the country, and quoted from the New York *Evening*



Keystone  
BANKER, TULANE, HALF-BACK

*Journal*; the New York *Sun's* team, also chosen by a staff of experts and presented in that journal by George Trevor; Lawrence Perry's choices, made for and syndicated by Consolidated Press Association; the New York *Telegram's* team, chosen by experts and presented by Charles E. Parker; the team chosen for the New York *Evening Post* by eleven of its leading sports writers; *Editor & Publisher's* choices, made after a poll of the nation's leading sports writers; the selections of the All-America Board of Football, Glenn S. Warner, Knute Rockne, Tad Jones, and W. A. Alexander—made for the Christy Walsh Syndicate and appearing in the New York *World* and other newspapers; the Associated Press All-America, the consensus of the opinions of 215 experts; and the team chosen by Walter Eckersall for the Chicago *Tribune*.

Taking these teams, we tabulated their members by positions, in each case, of course, choosing the player who received the most votes. Carideo, quarter-back; Donechess, end; Sleight, tackle, and Cannon, guard, were the only unanimous choices for positions. Ticknor of Harvard, center, was in that position on all the teams but



Keystone  
FESLER, OHIO STATE, END

one, but he was named in one capacity or another on every team.

The big surprise in all of this is the mysterious absence of Albie Booth of Yale, one of the season's most sensational stars, who was discussed under "Sports and Athletics" in our issue of November 23. Albie is on only one of the mythical first teams we are considering, that of *The Evening Post*. We are not dealing with any of the many second and third teams put forward, on which Booth was a frequent choice. His chief rivals, Cagle of Army and Marsters of Dartmouth, fared better. Albie is dismissed curtly by the Messrs. Jones, Rockne, Warner, and Alexander in their Walsh Syndicate article, with the comment that he "had several big days." Against this the New York *World* protests editorially:

The Messrs. Warner, Jones, Rockne, and Alexander have picked the All-America football team for 1929, and it would be idle to deny that if it were ever called upon to take the field it would be a pretty good team. Some of the players are well known in the East, and are certainly as good as players come: Cagle of West Point can do anything that a back is called upon to do; Ticknor of Harvard is a roving center who really roves; Carideo of Notre Dame is so foxy a quarter-back that he almost drove his opponents crazy trying to find the ball. And if the other selections are as good as these, they must be good indeed.

But alas and alack! This is like saying that *Horatio* was excellent, the *Laertes*



Keystone  
CANNON, NOTRE DAME, GUARD

admirable, the *Ophelia* lovely and the *Polonius* adequate. What about *Hamlet*? *Hamlet*, it seems, didn't show up. For Mr. Albie Booth of Yale, the Up'n Atom, the Electric Eel, the Boo-Boo-Blue-Streak, the only real, genuine, guaranteed, *ne-plus-ultra* sensation that the season produced, was not deemed good enough to make the team. And when these four eminent coaches let Mr. Booth out with the remark that he had had "several big days," probably they knew what they were talking about.

But we who sit in the stands and shiver know what we are talking about, too. And we know that it is the athlete who has "several big days" who makes sport what it is. Dempsey's "several big days" ushered in a new era in boxing, and Ruth's "several big days" a new era in baseball. It is the hope of seeing a "big day" now and then that makes life worth living. So as far as the rest of us are concerned, the rest of us who know nothing about football, but know only what we like, the Tiny Tad is a member of the team by acclamation,

sitting on the sidelines enveloped in a big winter coat, and waiting only for the word to dash in and make the end run that will win the game.

Classifying the players on the DIGEST superteam geographically, we discover



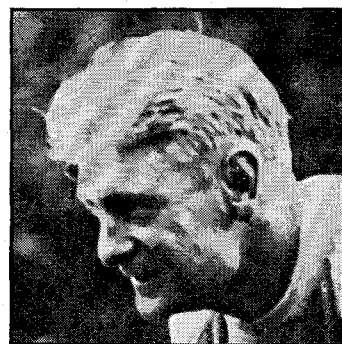
Keystone

CARIDEO, NOTRE DAME,  
QUARTER-BACK

that only three sections of the United States are represented on it—the East, the Midwest, and the South. The East and Midwest have contributed five players each, the South one. From seats of learning more or less on the Atlantic seaboard come Parkinson, Montgomery, and Donchess of Pittsburgh; Ticknor of Harvard, and Cagle of West Point. The prairies have contributed an equal number—Cannon and Carideo of Notre Dame, Fesler of Ohio State, Sleight of Purdue, and Nagurski of Minnesota. Banker of Tulane is the only player from the sunny South.

Turning to classification by college and university, we find that eight have contributed to our eleven—Pittsburgh, three; Notre Dame, two; Harvard, Minnesota, Purdue, Tulane, Ohio State, and West Point, one each.

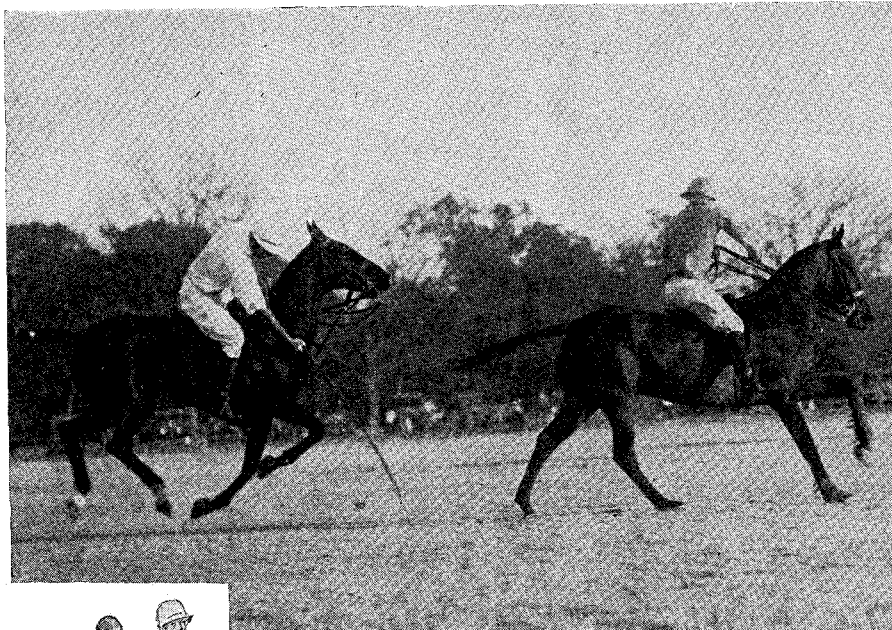
There are, of course, more ways than one of regarding an All-America team. Some,



Keystone

DONCHESS, PITTSBURGH, END

like Mr. Perry, look at it as a roll of honor for the season's leading players. Others try to pick a team that could take the field and defeat all comers. *The Sun* is one of these. Mr. Trevor, in his All-America article in that journal, presents this view, and incidentally makes some remarks that may explain the absence of Albie Booth from so many of the selections. Says Mr. Trevor:



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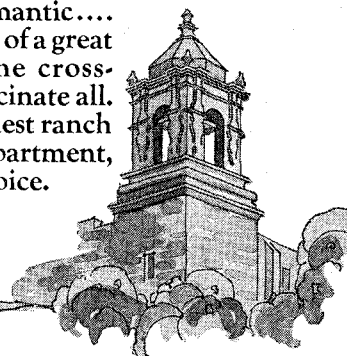
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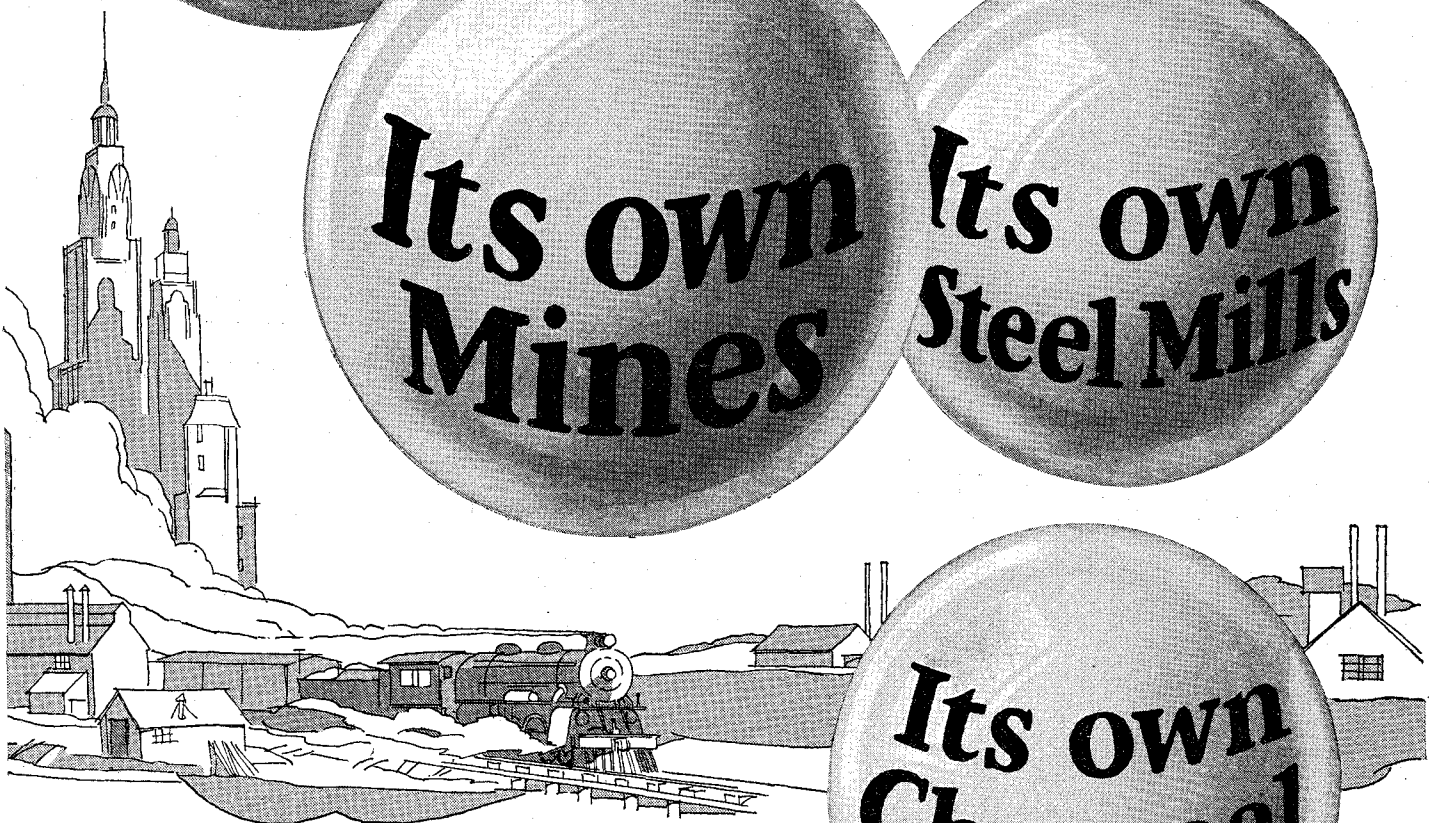
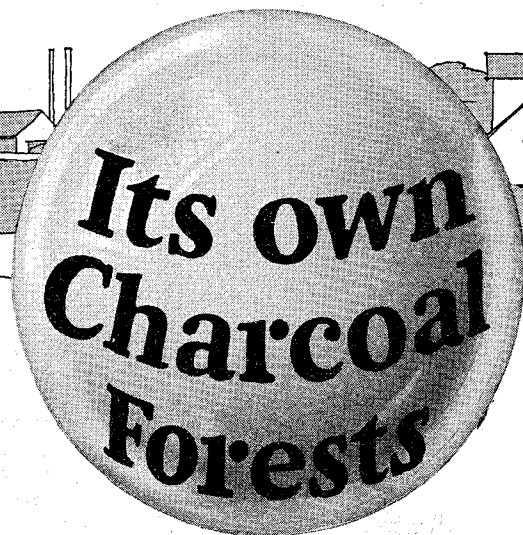
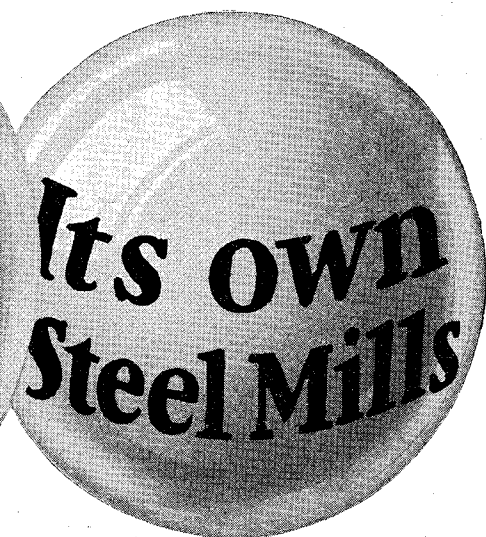
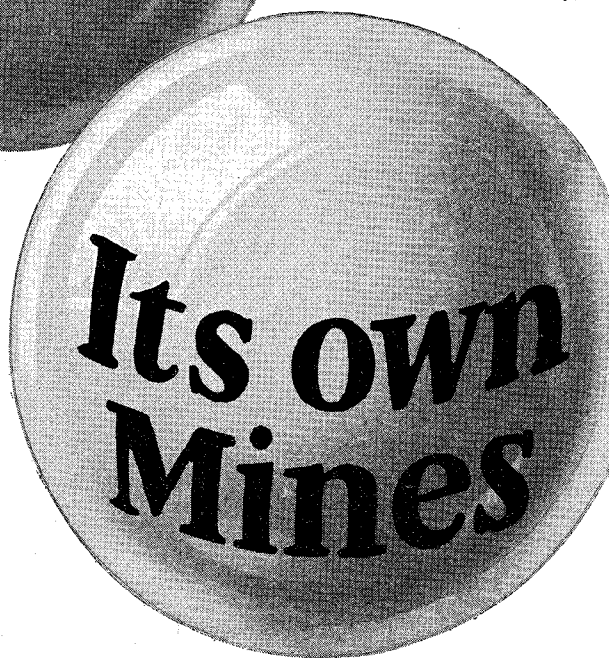
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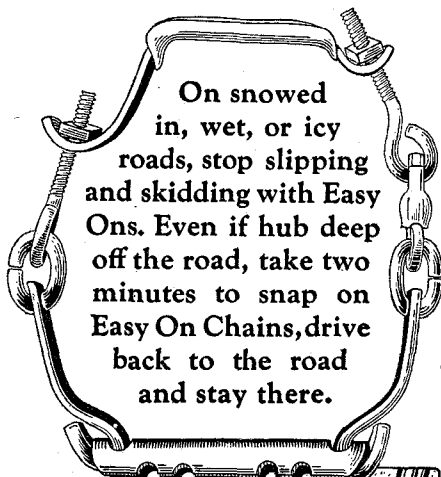
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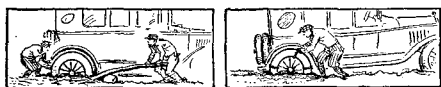
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## SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

The 1929 All-America Eleven was selected by *Sun* investigators exactly as a master coach would pick his varsity if, through some magic, he had the conglomerate squads of the entire United States at his disposal. In that hypothetical case, no coach would think of choosing three flashy broken-field runners for his backfield to the exclusion of the equally essential blockers, interferers and defensive "backers-up."

There is more to football than mere ball-carrying, tho spectators and superficial critics are apt to miss the less showy departments of a complex, many-sided game. If spectacular "climax-running" was sufficient in itself to stamp its exponents as "All-America caliber," then you would name Uansa, Elder, Marsters, and Booth as your backfield, and have no take-out men to clear the way for the carrier nor any defensive wingback to plug holes.

The 1929 All-America Eleven is not a picture-book, imaginary outfit, but a genuine team capable of taking the field and executing all the intricate assignments that modern football demands. It is essentially "a coaches' team," the sort over which Knute Rockne, Glen Warner or Major Cavanaugh could enthuse. Most



International  
CAGLE, ARMY, HALF-BACK

all-star combinations would be hopelessly at sea if asked to play an actual game, but the 1929 All-America team could take on Pittsburgh and Notre Dame with no qualms as to the result.

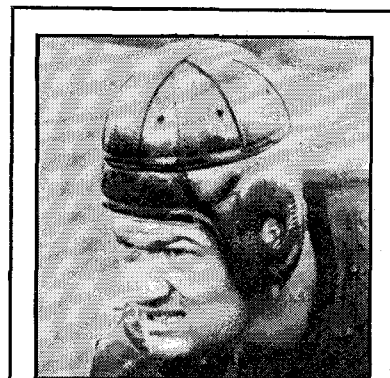
There was some significance to All-America teams as the late Walter Camp used to pick them in the old days when football was confined to Middle Atlantic States and the New England area, with a few teams here and there in the Mid-West territory, remarks John Kieran in the *New York Times*, and we read on:

In those days it was possible for one observer to see practically all the good teams of the country in action during the season, and the selections were based on personal observation and opinion. Now it's done on the correspondence-school system. Most of the evidence is in writing.

No one observer could see one-tenth of the football teams of this country in action during a single season. More than that, teams vary from week to week, and players vary from game to game. Comparative scores make a joke of football comparisons. There are so many varying factors in the

gridiron game that there can be no definite rating of individuals. As a matter of fact, in many instances there can be no definite rating of teams.

Another sturdy and perennial critic of



International  
SLEIGHT, PURDUE, TACKLE

the whole All-America team theory is W. O. McGeehan of the *New York Herald Tribune*, who writes:

My notion always has been that if the All-America team could be got together and induced to play as a unit, some college team with no All-America selections would beat the theoretical All-America team quite decisively. This intercollegiate football emphatically is an inspirational game. The college team would be playing as a team, and ready to die for dear old Whatsis, while that All-America team would be a collection of stars, not fully coordinated and playing with no particular notion, excepting to play football.

At that, this should be the sane method of approaching the game, without the well-known overemphasis and the hysteria. But this is not the attitude of either the players or the spectators. From the point of view of attendance, I do not think that a game involving the All-America team would draw as many spectators as, say, the Yale-Harvard or the Notre Dame-Army game.

But these jeremiads have been echoing for many years, and meanwhile All-America teams have been multiplying like rabbits in a back lot, with the cooperation of sports authorities no less famous than the critics we have quoted. Mr. Grantland Rice, who claims a sort of apostolic succession from Walter Camp, gives us in *Collier's* a list of questions given out to the board of advisers who aided him by keeping



International  
NAGURSKI, MINNESOTA, TACKLE

tabs on players all over the country. These advisers were R. L. (Dink) Templeton, Pacific coast; Edward Cochrane, Missouri valley; George W. White, Southwest; H. G. Salsinger, Midwest; Dick Hyland, East; and O. B. Keeler, South. Here are some of the questions:

How is his stamina? How long is he in each game? Has he a tendency to get hurt? How often was he taken out or kept out of games because of injuries during the season? Is he effective for the full time he plays?

Is he a smart football player? Ask his and opposing coaches and players and get illustrations.

What kind of "team value" has he? Does his team like to work with him, and do they function better when he is in the game?

How good is his opposition in each game, both as to individuals and general team strength? Did he play against a strong line?

How big is he, and does he cover the field? By that is meant—is he fast or does he make up for lack of straightaway speed by anticipating where a play is going before it fully materializes and so getting in front of it?

What system is used by his team on offense? Two wing backs and three ball-carriers? One wing back and one main ball-carrier?

What outstanding plays does he make—and how? Details.

If a lineman, how good are the men on both sides of him? Is his entire line supposed to be strong; i. e., are there any outstanding weak spots, and if so, where?

Did he show best in easy or hard games? What were his best games throughout the season? His worst?

Does he follow the ball? How many fumbles did he recover in each game? How many made in each game by the opposition—and were they because of his tackling?

How many yards were made over him in each game? Count the hole he is in as extending to the other side of the man next to him. If he is a tackle, hold him for yards made over guard, etc.; if an end, how many times was he taken out in each game, and the yards made over or around him?

How good is he on coming out of the up-line for interference, if a lineman?

If a center, does he play a roving game, coming out of the line part or all of the time on defense?

What type of game does he play? Smashing? Knifing? Waiting? Charging? This, of course, for linemen.

How many passes did he get his hands on, and then drop? How many did he get that no one else you saw this season could have gotten?

How many fumbles did he make?

What is his number of plays per game, and total yardage gained per game? Total yardage lost per game?

Twenty-seven players were chosen on the eleven All-America teams with which we have dealt. Of these, five men, Donchess, Cannon, Ticknor, Sleight, and Carideo were chosen in one position or another on each of the ten. Ranking after this group, Nagurski of Minnesota was chosen nine times. In addition, one man was chosen six times, three five times, three four times, five three times, and nine once.

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**Y**OU fall asleep almost instantly you go to bed. And all the next day teem with new energy and "pep". You look and feel like a different person.

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Do you wonder then, that people are flocking to its use? New to America, Ovaltine is being recommended by over 20,000 doctors. Used for 30 years in Europe, its use has spread to over 54 different nations. It marks one of the most important scientific findings of its time.

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Doctors urge it not only for sleeplessness, but for all nervous and run-down conditions. They recommend it, too, for nervous, underweight children. Thousands of busy people take it during the day, to relieve fatigue and restore vitality.

A few weeks' use will make an amazing difference in the way you feel.

Believe or not what people claim for Ovaltine—but *try it*. Try it without delay. Start tonight. Just phone your druggist or grocer now—ask for a can of Ovaltine.

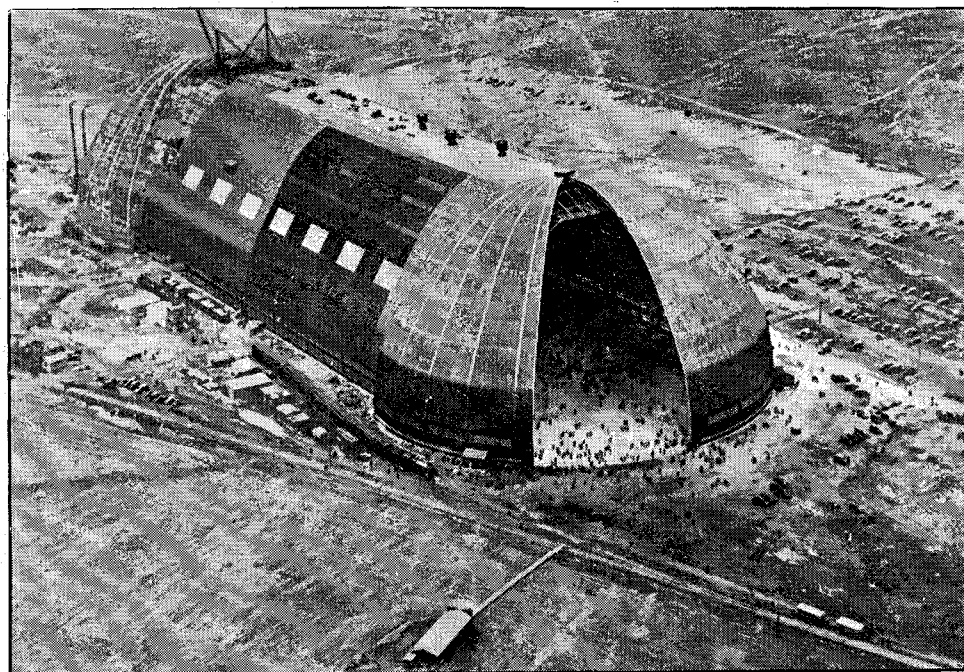


# MOTORING • AND • AVIATION

## UNCLE SAM'S 9-ACRE WONDER HANGAR ON WHEELS

**S**EVEN OR EIGHT FOOTBALL GAMES—some say even ten—could be played at once inside the gigantic hangar that will house the biggest dirigible in the world, Uncle Sam's new ZRS-4.

Forty thousand people could gather under the arched roof and cheer their heads off, provided the same football games were moved outside. This big steel building was erected by the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation at Akron, Ohio. In it is now being built the ZRS-4, of 6,500,000 cubic feet gas capacity, bigger than our *Los Angeles* and Germany's *Graf Zeppelin* combined.



P. & A. photograph

### A GIANT EGG TO HATCH A GIANT BIRD FOR UNCLE SAM

A general view of the vast hangar built at Akron for the ZRS-4. This photograph was taken on the day a golden rivet was driven into the master ring by Admiral Moffett.

New principles employed in the construction of the hangar point the way, as we shall see presently, to airships of hitherto undreamed-of proportions—of 15,000,000 cubic feet capacity, more than six times as large as the *Los Angeles*.

This new hangar, which compares in size with the capitol in Washington, looks like half a Gargantuan egg, cut in two the long way, a giant egg to hatch a giant bird. It literally stretches itself out over the ground when the sun beats down upon it, and shrinks again at night. It rests upon great moving rollers, instead of being anchored firmly to its foundations, to facilitate the stretching-shrinking process. Four huge doors close the structure—doors so large that "the task of opening any one of them is equal to swinging the side of an eighteen-story skyscraper on hinges." So vast and hollow is this sensational new building that "a wind-storm can attain cyclonic proportions within its walls."

These and other awe-inspiring statistics we glean from Will P. Kennedy, who writes in the *Washington Sunday Star* of the ZRS-4, and the huge home where it is being built, the largest building in the world without interior supports. Pursuing Mr. Kennedy's narrative, we read:

Six miles of standard railroad tracks could be laid on the floor area, which covers more than eight and one-half acres. Walk the length of the building four times and you will have covered nearly a mile. The sheeting covering the building, would if laid out flat, cover eighteen acres.

There is room inside for forty-nine airships the size of the *Defender*, largest of the present Goodyear fleet. The building is some 1,200 feet long, 325 feet wide, and 211 feet high, from the floor to the observation platform on top.

The building itself is the result of such revolutionary changes in engineering design that it points the way to larger and still larger dirigibles, which, in the past, have been limited to the size of the buildings which could be constructed to house them. In this building the same principles of stream-line construction have been carried out which marked the development of automobile bodies, speed boats, and airplane fuselages. The result is a building unlike any other in the world. It has much the appearance of a mountainous egg cut

in two the long way and laid flat against the earth. The ends are rounded off like the end of an egg, to reduce resistance to the wind, and every element of roof and wall has been designed to lessen the wind pressure.

This is totally different from the old hangars. They almost always had blunt ends, which produced dangerous air eddies, magnifying the difficulties of getting the airship into the building. To eliminate this, engineers made tests, extending over many months, to determine the best shape for the great building which now rises above Akron like a mountain.

The mere matter of creating doors for this airship dock "presented more tremendous and difficult problems than might be found in the erection of a skyscraper," we are assured as the account runs on:

Dirigible hangars of the past had had doors based on principles almost as old as civilization itself. They either swung open and shut, or they slid open. As the size of the doors grew greater these

types became more unsatisfactory. When winds were blowing it sometimes was impossible for several days at a time to open sliding or swinging doors. Men and machinery were incapable of moving them against the wind pressure. Sliding doors presented such vast and poorly supported surfaces to the wind that they were in danger of being ripped bodily from their supports.

It was obvious that neither of these types of door would serve for the great new super-airship factory at Akron. The situation demanded something entirely new, and it has been produced. The new type is known as the "orange peel" door, and each section actually looks like a quarter-section of an orange peel. The sections are hung on enormous pivots at the top, and the bottoms run upon trucks sufficient to carry a whole fleet of street-cars. The doors are opened with electric power, and when open fit tightly against the sides of the building, never encountering any greater wind-pressure than when closed. This one development alone has added enormously to the practicability of dirigibles, making it possible to get them into or out of their hangars quickly, regardless of weather conditions.

Despite all the wind-pressure that must be withstood by the airship dock and all the colossal weight of its 7,200 tons of steel, the building must be mounted upon rollers so that practically the entire four-city-block-long building can move itself back and forth and up and down. It is well known that almost any material expands with heat and contracts with cold. In ordinary buildings this expansion and contraction is so small that it takes care of itself. But in a single-unit building 1,200 feet long, one city block wide and equal to twenty-two stories in height the movement under the influence of temperature changes becomes so great that the structure probably would burst itself asunder if it were firmly fixed to its foundations. So huge are some of

the structural members that they could not be shipped to the site if fabricated and assembled at the steel mills. It became necessary to set up a complete steel-fabricating plant on the site of the building, and finish the members there as needed. Huge locomotive cranes have been used to hoist part of the steel work into place, and six complete lines of railroad track were built over the site to bring materials and cranes into exact position for erection.

Preparation of the dock site required removal of 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth.

The substructure work consists of concrete footings carried on vertical, inclined, and horizontal concrete piles. Concrete ties across the building, heavily reinforced and connected with the footings, were necessary to take the thrust from the arches. The piles carry a load of thirty tons each, and 1,300 were required.

The docking rails for moving the airships in and out are spaced 200 feet apart, and extend 1,600 feet beyond each end of the building. Down the center is a standard railroad track, which will carry a guide trolley to keep the hull of the airship centered in the building.

The interior floor area of the dirigible dock is 364,000 square feet and the cubical content of the building is 45,000,000 cubic feet. The area of the roof, owing to the arching shape, is 687,000 square feet, and the skylights total 23,000 square feet. The structural steel in the doors alone weighs 2,400 tons, and in the shell of the building and the shops 4,800 tons.

In connection with the larger dirigibles made possible by this type of hangar, we may quote a prophecy regarding the future of airships, made by Commander C. E. Rosendahl, former skipper of the *Los Angeles*. In a Navy Day radio address, he said, according to Mr. Kennedy:

Do not make up your minds that the *Los Angeles*, the *Graf Zeppelin*, the British *R-100*, and *R-101*, or even our own new *ZRS-4*, to be finished in the summer of 1931, are really large airships. We know that as we increase the size of airships we increase their efficiency, and can make them faster, stronger and of greater range and carrying power. Experienced designers tell us that we can build airships up to at least 15,000,000 cubic feet capacity, or six times the size of the *Los Angeles*, with increased efficiency.

Turning from the *ZRS-4*'s home to the *ZRS-4* itself, let's have a look at some figures that give us an idea of what it will be like when completed. In *The Aeronautic Review*, Frederick R. Neely presents this table, comparing the sizes of the *Los Angeles*, the *Graf Zeppelin* and the Navy's coming giant:

|                                                                  | <i>Los Angeles</i> | <i>Graf Zep</i> | <i>ZRS-4</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Nominal gas volume, cubic feet                                   | 2,470,000          | 3,700,000       | 6,500,000    |
| Length, over all, feet                                           | 658.3              | 776             | 785          |
| Maximum diameter feet                                            | 90.7               | 100             | 132.9        |
| Height, over all, feet                                           | 104.4              | 113             | 146.5        |
| Gross lift, pounds                                               | 153,000            | 258,000         | 403,000      |
| Useful lift, pounds                                              | 60,000             | 100,000         | 182,000      |
| Number of engines                                                | 5                  | 5               | 8            |
| Total horse-power                                                | 2000               | 2750            | 4480         |
| Range without fueling at 50 knots cruising speed, nautical miles | 3,500              | 5,300           | 9,180        |

The *ZRS-4* will be a mobile fortress of the sky, Mr. Kennedy tells us as we return to his article in *The Star*. In flight it will be capable of carrying five planes, machine guns, and light artillery. Not long ago

## ..... Snag Some of the Big Ones



© T. H. CAWTHON

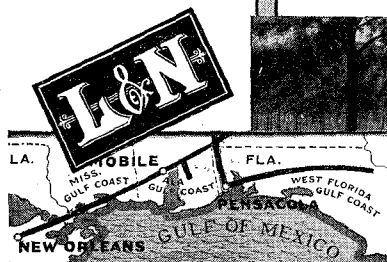
## the GULF COAST



The Gulf Coast has been described as "the land of history, mystery, and romance." See the historic old cathedrals, the antebellum Colonial homes, the museums, the Cabildo in New Orleans, in which building the Louisiana Purchase was effected; see the old forts that protected the harbors of Pensacola and New Orleans; hear the Indian legends that abound about this territory. The Gulf Coast is different and charming.

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A PLEDGE  
OF FAITH  
BY DODGE



# BROTHERS

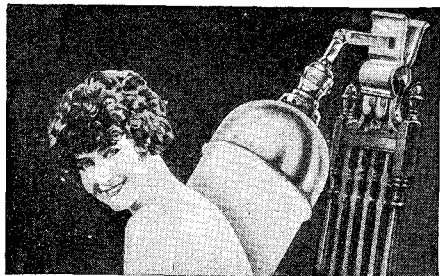
To the many hundreds of thousands of Dodge owners throughout the world, whose enthusiastic patronage has been a source of constant inspiration for more than fifteen years, Dodge Brothers take this occasion to renew their pledge of faith. In the future, as in the past, Dodge Brothers will zealously guard the high principles that have caused their every accomplishment to earn increasing good will, and their name to become a synonym for dependability and integrity everywhere.



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R-3

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## MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

Rear-Admiral William A. Moffett drove the golden rivet in the master ring, which is to be the highest point in the hull of the ship. This was equivalent to the time-honored ceremony of laying the keel of a great sea-going vessel. Reading further:

The dirigible will be driven by eight powerful engines, housed, for the first time in dirigible history, in the hull of the ship. It is expected to fly at a maximum speed of about eighty-five miles per hour, and to cruise 6,000 miles with full military load without refueling. At a speed of fifty-eight miles per hour the dirigible could travel about 10,000 miles without landing.

The first stage in construction of the dirigible will be the raising of the ring to a vertical position and the fabrication of other rings, which will form the hull, and the joining of the whole with horizontal girders. The master ring is 185 feet in diameter, constructed of duralumin and triangular in cross-section. The Navy Department will conduct thorough tests with the first section of the dirigible framework to determine whether their calculations have been correct. These tests probably will continue throughout the winter and well into next summer.

The first dirigible is not to be completed before the end of 1930, and possibly not until the middle of the following year. The sister ship is to be completed in 1932, and both of them will be in the National Capital for the celebration of the bicentennial of Washington's birth.

The dirigibles will carry within themselves complete airplane hangars, where five fighting planes may be carried, serviced and repaired. These planes will be launched by a trapeze arrangement lowered through great doors in the bottom of the hull. The planes may be launched or picked up in flight, serving to defend the mother ship or to act as speedy scouts or messengers.

The ZRS-4 will carry light artillery in turrets built into the sides of the hull, in the tail and rudders, and on top of the bag. Machine-guns also will be carried. The dirigibles will be inflated with helium gas, which is not inflammable, and even if every one of the interior gas cells was riddled with bullets, the gas leakage would not exceed twenty-five per cent. in five hours, during which the crew could be repairing the damage.

The new ships will have tremendous military power and will be able to raid and fight over vast distances. Increased knowledge has made them safe, even from the elements. In lightning storms their great metal framework acts as a "Faraday cage," which collects and distributes the lightning, dissipating its force. As science has learned more about weather conditions it has become apparent that storms can even be of service to airships, and expert pilots now seek out storms and ride with them. It is explained that almost all storms run in tremendous circles, and that by piloting the ship into the side of the storm which is traveling in the direction the navigator wants to go, he uses the winds to help him.

The dirigibles will be virtually "self-contained," with no cabins, motor compartments or other protruding structures which will cut down speed. The propellers will be driven by a gear arrangement, unique in

## LEATHER

from the  
**SEA!**

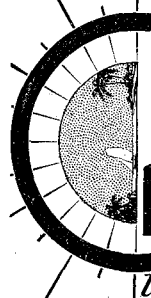
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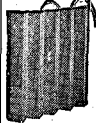


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airship construction, from the motors inside the hull.

The Navy Department has been busy for more than a year preparing for delivery of the new air monsters. The training of crews and the development of new radio equipment and mooring-masts, and the selection of sites for permanent dirigible bases have been engaging the attention of several Navy boards. A special Navy board is making a survey of possible sites in all parts of the country, and it now is believed that one site will be located on the Pacific coast and one on the Atlantic coast, possibly on the eastern shore of Maryland. This board is expected to submit recommendations to the Navy Department and Congress some time this winter, so that hangars may be constructed in time to house the ships when they are delivered.

#### VISUAL RADIO BEACONS

**A**IRPLANE pilots may in the future dispense with head-telephones in guiding their planes by means of radio signals. For the telephones will be substituted visual indicators, which will enable the operator to determine his position at a glance. A contributor to the *New York Times* announces that in the transition from the aural to the visual type of beacon the Airways Division of Commerce is now constructing seven visual-indicator radio transmitting sets. W. E. Jackson, a radio engineer, has been assigned to design and build these directive beacons. He writes as follows:

Approximately twenty-five visual-indicator radio transmitting beacons are to be manufactured by commercial concerns, representing an expenditure of about \$250,000. The change from the aural to the visual beacon system, however, will not be effected short of eighteen months.

Returning recently from an inspection tour of airways in the South, Southwest, and West—traveling continuously by air for a seven-day period—F. C. Hingsburg, chief engineer of the airways division, is firmly convinced that scheduled flying must essentially be radio flying.

"There can be no doubt," Mr. Hingsburg said, "that air transportation from now on will depend, in a large measure, upon radio for its safety and flying efficiency. It is possible without seeing the ground to fly directly over a landing-field by virtue of a radio beacon—therefore, it is a homing device. No airplane carrying passengers should be flown over civil airways without a radio receiver."

He told how guiding radio signals directed the airplane on his recent trip, altho the plane had strayed thirty miles off its appointed course. A special excursion to Goshen, Indiana, upon the inauguration of its radio-beacon service, afforded opportunity for a practical demonstration of how, figuratively, an airplane could ride two invisible radio rays, and for ninety miles the official airplane of the airways division was guided by directive wireless beams—the width of the path charted by radio being seven miles at the terminus of the trip.

During the inspection flight, radio-telephone signals were intercepted over a distance of 225 miles—the voice of the Cleveland radio-telephone operator being heard, tho somewhat subdued by the background of static. This feat was made possible by

a completely shielded engine ignition system and the use of a specially designed shielded spark-plug. Mr. Hingsburg believes the time has arrived when all airplanes should be bonded during construction. The shielding of engines should be undertaken by the engine builders, he holds, in order that the manufacturer may guarantee performance of the engine with the shielding installed."

The official airplane of the airways division is a sort of flying radio laboratory, we are told. It will serve for testing all kinds of wireless safety devices, and various designs of receiving sets. On a recent tour two commercial designs of radio receivers were used—each outfit, including the power plant, weighing only thirty pounds. A wind-driven generator was used as a source of power, but a commercial concern is now manufacturing a dynamotor as a source of airplane radio power. The fan-driven generator is said to be unsatisfactory as a source of power in emergency landings or when the speed of the plane falls below seventy miles per hour. The writer goes on:

An operator of the National Air Transport, after hearing an airplane over the landing-field recently, walked into the radio station and by virtue of radio signaling brought the pilot safely to earth from a 200-foot-high ceiling. The directive radio beacon enables an airplane struggling across the country to locate a landing-field once it has touched the vitalizing radio veins along one of the air routes.

"This system, when fully established," Mr. Hingsburg points out, "overcomes the present great obstacle to commercial efficiency of aviation. It will never be possible to turn aside the destructive onslaughts of storms, nor will we be likely to dissolve the blinding fog, but every airport and airplane within the reach of the airways radio network may know every hour what weather conditions are at all points of the compass and at any distance beyond the immediate horizon. Accurate knowledge of conditions and an efficient communication system bring the pilot safely through."

He emphasized the necessity for visual-indicating instruments that are sufficiently rugged to withstand the stress of service conditions. He is of the opinion that the mere surface of the potentialities of radio beacons has been scratched, but that, above all, service installations must be reliable in performance. That's why the airways division is setting up a visual-indicator test laboratory at Detroit, and will expend a quarter of a million dollars for some twenty-five directive beacons of the visual type."

**Edifying Humility.**—DOCTOR—"The best thing for you is to stop drinking and smoking, go to bed early and get up early in the morning."

**PATIENT** (considers a bit)—"Say, Doc, I don't think I'm worthy of the best; what's second choice?"—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

**Slightly Sarcastic.**—WEALTHY PATRON—"And now, what will you do with that sixpence?"

**MENDICANT**—"Well, sir—er—I don't think I could do better than purchase an annuity."—*London Opinion*.

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# INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

## OUR SWELLING NATIONAL INCOME

**A** REVELATION OF THE GROWTH of the United States in wealth and power that interests newspapers in all parts of the country is seen in the recent report of an eminent statistical authority on the increase of the income of the people of the nation.

In the last Presidential election, as *The Wall Street Journal* remarks, "an army of young citizens voted for the first time. When they were a year old, the national income was about \$29,605,000,000, and when in 1928 they went to the polls it was \$89,419,000,000. Thus, in twenty years the realized income of the nation increased 207 per cent." *The Wall Street Journal* points out that the phrase "realized income" means that the sum mentioned does not include income "arising from exchanges in the value of property, odd-job employment, or services rendered by persons for their own family, which if included would have greatly raised the total."

The figures are given to the press by the National Bureau of Economic Research, being a preliminary report of an investigation which has been carried on under the direction of Willford I. King, more than four years. The average per-capita income, in the United States according to these figures, more than doubled, continues *The Wall Street Journal*, between 1909 and 1923:

Since then it steadily increased until in 1928 the income for all persons in the United States averaged \$749. It must be remembered that this would be a distribution to every man, woman, and child. Assuming that the average family consists of five persons, the family income would be \$3,745. More than one person in a family is apt to work, and dividing the income among those who work for a money return, the average was \$1,898 in 1928.

This enormous spending power is reflected in business. A great consuming power, as is indicated by this income, assures an enormous consuming market, with consequent increase in the incomes of those businesses that furnish goods and services. Mercantile business, for instance, had an income in 1909 of \$3,685,000,000. Excepting the deflation period, that income increased year after year, until in 1923 it was \$13,137,000,000. Another great increase was in the manufacturing industry. In 1909, that business had an income of \$5,481,000,000, and in 1925, which is the last year covered, it was \$16,866,000,000.

The figures for the total realized income of the people of this country for the years 1909-1928 are reprinted as follows in *The Wall Street Journal*:

|           |                  |           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1928..... | \$89,419,000,000 | 1918..... | \$60,408,000,000 |
| 1927..... | 88,205,000,000   | 1917..... | 51,831,000,000   |
| 1926..... | 85,548,000,000   | 1916..... | 43,288,000,000   |
| 1925..... | 81,931,000,000   | 1915..... | 37,205,000,000   |
| 1924..... | 77,135,000,000   | 1914..... | 35,647,000,000   |
| 1923..... | 74,337,000,000   | 1913..... | 35,723,000,000   |
| 1922..... | 65,925,000,000   | 1912..... | 33,977,000,000   |
| 1921..... | 63,371,000,000   | 1911..... | 31,858,000,000   |
| 1920..... | 73,999,000,000   | 1910..... | 31,430,000,000   |
| 1919..... | 65,949,000,000   | 1909..... | 29,605,000,000   |

The remarkable way that average salaries and wage-earnings have been increasing is shown by the National Bureau of Economic Research in another tabulation which the *Chicago Journal of Commerce* reprints:

|           | Salaried<br>Employee | Wage-<br>worker |           | Salaried<br>Employee | Wage-<br>worker |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1909..... | \$976                | \$527           | 1919..... | \$1,453              | \$1,029         |
| 1910..... | 1,002                | 552             | 1920..... | 1,740                | 1,273           |
| 1911..... | 1,022                | 540             | 1921..... | 1,696                | 983             |
| 1912..... | 1,045                | 583             | 1922..... | 1,715                | 1,012           |
| 1913..... | 1,066                | 594             | 1923..... | 1,831                | 1,150           |
| 1914..... | 1,088                | 455             | 1924..... | 1,896                | 1,134           |
| 1915..... | 1,096                | 582             | 1925..... | 1,950                | 1,176           |
| 1916..... | 1,148                | 679             | 1926..... | 2,025                | 1,217           |
| 1917..... | 1,074                | 771             | 1927..... | 2,084                | 1,205           |
| 1918..... | 1,265                | 940             |           |                      |                 |

It seems that total wages increased from \$24,553,000,000 to \$32,235,000,000 between 1922 and 1928; total salaries rose from \$12,050,000,000 to \$17,823,000,000. Income of *entrepreneurs*, which includes persons conducting small businesses and also professional men, rose from \$28,225,000,000 in 1922 to \$38,296,000,000 in 1928. On the other hand, one class of incomes seems to have decreased a bit between these two years, that under the head of "pensions and compensations" dropping from \$1,097,000,000 to \$1,065,000,000. Comparing the incomes from different classes of businesses, it is pointed out in the press summaries of the report that the relative importance of agriculture declined slightly between 1909 and 1914, decreased during the war period, dropt between 1919 and 1921, and has since failed to increase, agriculture now producing less than 10 per cent. of the national income, compared with 18½ per cent. in 1918. *The Wall Street Journal* reprints this incomplete table, showing, in millions of dollars, the incomes from different businesses during the past two decades:

|           | Manu-<br>facturing | Mercantile | Agri-<br>culture | Un-<br>classified |
|-----------|--------------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1928..... | .....              | \$13,137   | \$8,109          | .....             |
| 1927..... | .....              | 12,754     | 8,371            | .....             |
| 1926..... | .....              | 12,442     | 8,214            | .....             |
| 1925..... | \$16,866           | 11,996     | 9,089            | \$16,452          |
| 1924..... | 16,276             | 11,050     | 8,325            | 15,254            |
| 1923..... | 16,835             | 10,772     | 8,026            | 13,056            |
| 1922..... | 13,957             | 8,680      | 7,300            | 12,350            |
| 1921..... | 13,274             | 8,440      | 6,967            | 11,435            |
| 1920..... | 19,531             | 8,726      | 11,057           | 9,721             |
| 1919..... | 16,090             | 8,019      | 12,182           | 7,476             |
| 1918..... | 14,794             | 6,830      | 11,205           | 7,089             |
| 1917..... | 12,477             | 6,342      | 9,188            | 8,357             |
| 1916..... | 10,260             | 5,323      | 6,631            | 7,876             |
| 1915..... | 7,362              | 4,839      | 5,488            | 7,627             |
| 1914..... | 6,914              | 4,753      | 5,081            | 7,316             |
| 1913..... | 7,332              | 4,488      | 5,133            | 7,126             |
| 1912..... | 6,838              | 4,041      | 5,294            | 6,562             |
| 1911..... | 6,251              | 4,034      | 4,815            | 6,142             |
| 1910..... | 6,204              | 3,735      | 5,212            | 5,958             |
| 1909..... | 5,481              | 3,685      | 4,988            | 5,718             |

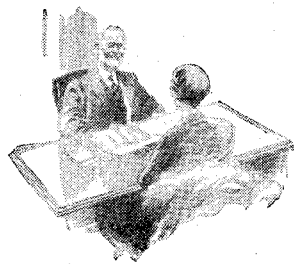
The figures showing the disparity between the growth of farm and industrial incomes impress the *New York Times* as giving "support for part of the case presented by the farm organizations in calling for parity between industry and agriculture," since the report "discloses a three-fold increase in the national income since the year 1909, but the increase in farm income is only two-fold."

The fact that the per capita realized income of \$749 "would mean an average annual income of \$3,745" for a family of five does not mean that the average family of five receives such an income, observes the *Kansas City Star*. The *Missouri* paper takes the occasion to reflect on the persisting inequality of income. "The ideal condition would be enough for all and an excess for none." But it would take the millennium to attain this. In the meantime, we are told, "there are compensations":

It can hardly be shown, as frequently and quite easily is contended, that the poor are all the time getting poorer and the rich are getting richer. In general, the positions of both have been improved, certainly in America. Acute poverty, it has been found repeatedly by those so situated as to learn definitely of the matter, is much less of a problem than it was only ten or fifteen years ago. The disappearance of the saloon and legalized liquor has helped to bring the change, altho there have been other constructive factors at work, among them more intelligent efforts here and there to relieve unemployment. But the evidences of a wider diffusion of economic well-being are obvious. They have been noted in the improved status of the average worker, in the wide-spread possession of conveniences and comforts of life. But there still are the less fortunate to be considered. The betterment has not been absolute. That, however, is no excuse for a lack of effort to bring still further improvement.

# "She saw the point—and her investments still bring her in a sure income, year after year"

M. T. GILMORE, President of the San Diego Trust and Savings Bank, tells how he diagnosed a family's financial needs . . . and how they profited by it.



"Mrs. J's predicament was one which bothers a lot of us"

"MRS. J's predicament was one which bothers lots of us," said Mr. Gilmore with a smile. "Her income, she told me, just didn't go far enough!

"Mrs. J was not a widow. Her husband had a moderate salary. But with three children . . . now and then a sickness . . . the dentist . . . the old car getting wheezy . . . even when you added the small independent income Mrs. J herself possessed, the money didn't seem to keep pace with things.

"She came in to talk to me one day some years ago. She said many of her friends were making investments which 'doubled their money'. She wanted some such magic solution for her problem.

"But that isn't the way for you to invest, Mrs. J," I told her. "You need to have a definite amount coming in—that you can *count* on. And you really can't afford to risk losing your principal, can you?"

"I analyzed her situation for her and showed her ways in which she could increase her income and yet safeguard her principal.

"Well selected bonds are the best thing for you," I told her.

"She saw the point—and that little family has balanced its outgo

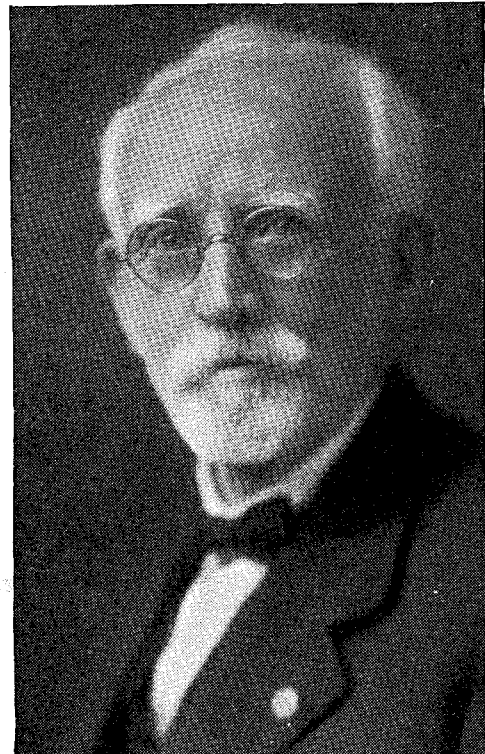
with its income without resorting to speculation—which for them would certainly have been a dangerous game.

"All but one child is now through school—and Mrs. J's increased income, coming in regularly every month, is now giving to her husband and herself a lot of the little luxuries they've always wanted."

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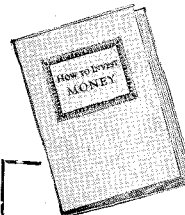
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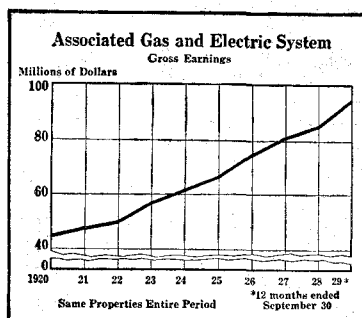
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## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE *Continued*

### THE LAST WAR-DEBT SETTLEMENT

"A ONCE noisy topic would seem to be put to sleep for along while," thinks the *Boston News Bureau* as it reflects on the tame ending of the protracted war-debt chapter.

It is over seven years since the Allied settling was initiated by the action of Great Britain, and nearly four years since the funding negotiations began with France—"distant now seems the vain mission of Caillaux and even the success of Berenger." The French settlement was signed on April 29, 1926, by representatives of the two governments concerned. Our House of Representatives ratified promptly, but the Senate waited for the French to act, and it was not until July 27, 1929, that the Chamber of Deputies ratified, with only eight votes to spare, and after one of the greatest debates in the history of the Republic, in which Premier Poincaré spoke for thirty-seven hours. And a few days ago our Senate made the final move. In pleading for the settlement during the brief debate, Chairman Smoot of the Finance Committee explained:

The total amount to be paid by France is \$6,847,674,104, in sixty-two years from June 15, 1925, of which \$4,025,000,000 is the principal sum and \$2,822,674,104 is interest.

The present-day value of these payments, on the basis of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., is \$1,996,509,000, or practically 50 per cent. of the debt as funded and over 47 per cent. of the total amount due as of June 25, 1925.

The money to be paid includes a little over \$400,000,000, owed to the United States by France for the purchase of war supplies. The entire sum is to be repaid in sums ranging from \$30,000,000 to \$125,000,000 annually, at an interest rate gradually rising from 1 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., making an average percentage rate of 1.64, according to the *New York Times*.

This ratification "completes the greatest campaign of international financial rearrangement ever undertaken," remarks the *Grand Rapids Herald*. The only debts left, as various newspapers remind us, are the comparatively small ones of Russia and Armenia. "Since Armenia has joined one of the Soviet Socialist republics, settlement of its debt as well as that of Russia is apparently bound up with the delicate question of American recognition of the Soviet régime," and, says the *New Haven Register*, "the prospect of that step is so remote that we may consider ratification of the French debt agreement as to all intents and purposes the final chapter in the long and difficult process of placing repayment of the foreign debts on a permanent basis."

That "it must be a relief to France, as indeed it is to the United States, to have

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the matter ended," is the conclusion of the Providence Journal:

It has been a stumbling-block to closer understandings ever since refunding of the war debts generally became an issue. In the still pending tariff controversy between the two nations, which Ambassador Edge hopes to adjust, the cumulative ill feeling which non-ratification of the debt pact provoked has from time to time made its influence felt.

The small Russian debt of \$188,000,000 is a trifle compared with the sum of more than \$22,000,000,000 which we have arranged to collect in the next fifty-seven or fifty-eight years, and which, the New York Times notes, "does not include about \$1,100,000,000 already paid us, almost entirely by Great Britain." Continues *The Times*:

Of the huge total, slightly more than half represents the funded principal. The rest is interest calculated on a different basis in the case of different debtors. Great Britain, whose payments will aggregate \$11,106,000,000, or more than half the total, agreed, in 1923, to pay 3 per cent. interest for the first ten years, and 3½ per cent. thereafter.

The average rate over the entire fifty-two-year period has been officially calculated at 3.306 per cent. That rate we have also applied to the smallest of our debtors—Finland, Estonia, Hungary, etc.—and a slightly higher rate, 3.32, to Czechoslovakia and Roumania. It is not that we have wished to grind the faces of the humble, but that the capital sums involved were small, and the capacity to pay demonstrated.

But with France, Italy, and Belgium it is another matter. The averaged interest for Belgium over the entire period is calculated at 1.79 per cent., for France at 1.64 per cent., and for Italy at four-tenths of 1 per cent.

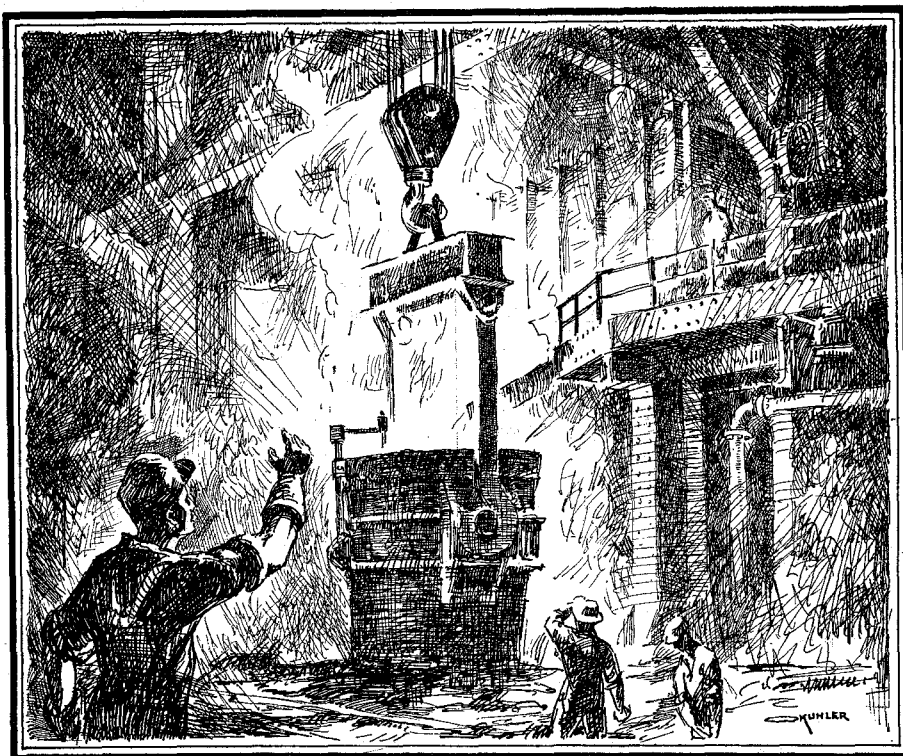
What has really happened in these cases is that the annual payments were determined as lump sums instead of by percentages, as in the case of Great Britain. If outraged Catos in the Senate choose to cry "cancellation," they are within their rights. The words principal and interest have obviously wandered far from home when, over the same period, Great Britain pays on about four and a half billion dollars principal, six and a half billion dollars interest, whereas France pays on four billions principal less than three billions interest; or when Italy pays \$365,000,000 interest on more than two billions of principal, while Belgium pays \$310,000,000 interest on one-fifth of Italy's principal. Half the settlements have been adjusted on the basis of "capacity to pay."

Over the space of fifty-eight years, then, the United States will receive from its European debtors an average of \$380,000,000 annually. At present we are already getting something over \$200,000,000 a year, and with the earlier French annuities this will amount to about \$250,000,000. The peak will come a dozen years from now, when the French annuity attains its maximum of \$125,000,000, and Great Britain is paying interest at the rate of 3½ per cent.

But in the liquidation of war problems the near dozen years behind us has witnessed such notable revisions that one can not speak with assurance of rock-bound fixity within a similar period to come. If changes occur, they will come under the pressure of events.

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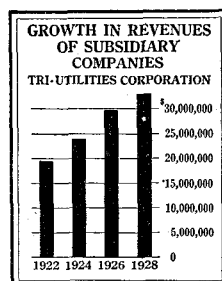
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## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

### THE 13-MONTH CALENDAR'S APPEAL TO BUSINESS

**O**NE business reform that would affect everybody's daily life if universally adopted has made conspicuous progress recently, notes Glenn Griswold in his Chicago Journal of Commerce column. The objections to this reform—the thirteen-month calendar—are obvious enough, we are told:

Aside from all the necessary confusion of accounting, of business, and personal habits, there is a deeper and more important objection made by religious bodies, which protest against the disturbance of church calendars. Particularly bitter is the protest of those whose Fundamentalism rests largely on the celebration of the seventh day as a day of rest.

But there must be something from a practical point of view that outweighs these objections, thinks Mr. Griswold, "since hundreds of corporations have adopted thirteen months as the basis of all their internal accounting." Nowadays business is giving great attention to scientific management, involving "the most exhaustive comparisons of the present with the past." "Under the present calendar months and weeks are not comparable," and that is why many corporations are experimenting with the thirteen-month idea.

Only recently, we are reminded, "Sears, Roebuck and Company put its accounting on a thirteen-month basis; but the most forceful impetus the movement ever has had in this country was the recent decision of the United States Chamber of Commerce to put all of its force and energy behind the reform." The Chamber's recent referendum on the subject shows that more than two-thirds of the business clubs and associations affiliated with it favor changing the calendar. As Mr. Griswold understands it:

The present prospect is that the effort to put the world on a new calendar basis simultaneously will concentrate on a conference in 1931, under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The rate at which business is adopting a thirteen-month calendar seems to suggest the possibility of its almost universal use as the basis of accounting in the not distant future. Once that comes true, we shall naturally be thinking in terms of thirteen months. We shall even become familiar with and accustomed to the month of Sol, which is inserted between June and July; if our pay-checks come on the first of Sol, and some of our dividend checks arrive and our coupons mature during that strange month, it will not be long before all of us, from the humblest employee to the bank president, has a familiarity with the new calendar calculation. No doubt when and if the reform comes, it will come by the gradual development of that public attitude toward it, rather than by the abrupt decision of Congressmen.



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## CURRENT • EVENTS

### FOREIGN

December 17.—Capt. Dieudonne Costes and Paul Codos, French flyers, establish a new mark for flight in a closed circuit by flying 4,987 miles in 52 hours 37 minutes.

December 18.—Squadron Leader A. G. Jones-Williams and Flight Lieutenant N. H. Jenkins, seeking to establish a new non-stop record flight of 6,000 miles from England to Cape Town, South Africa, crash in the mountainous region thirty-four miles south of Tunis, Algeria, and both are killed.

Foreign Secretary Arthur Henderson announces in the House of Commons that, with the formal recognition of Soviet Russia, assurances have been secured which will protect all the Dominions against Soviet propaganda.

A protocol renewing the Russo-Turkish amity pact of 1925 has been signed at Angora, it is announced.

December 20.—Pope Pius enters Italian territory for the first time as Pope, when he makes an unannounced pilgrimage to the Basilica of St. John Lateran, where he was ordained to the priesthood fifty years ago.

More than two thousand persons, including university professors, lawyers and former politicians, are reported arrested at Zagreb and elsewhere as the result of an alleged conspiracy among Croat extremists against King Alexander.

The Prince of Wales receives the credentials of Grigori Sokolnikof, new Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain.

The Swiss Federal Council ratifies the Root protocol for American entry into the World Court, being the first Government to do so.

Emile Loubet, former President of France, dies at his home in Montelimar. He lacked a few days of being ninety-one.

December 21.—Seventy persons are arrested in Mexico on suspicion of plotting against the Government.

Dr. Rudolph Hilferding, Socialist Minister of Finance in the German Government, resigns, after the collapse of his financial program.

December 22.—The Soviet Foreign Commissariat announces that plenipotentiaries of the Soviet Union and Mukden governments have signed a protocol restoring the status quo ante on the Chinese Eastern Railway, and restoring Soviet consulates and commercial organizations in Manchuria, and Chinese consulates and commercial organizations in the Soviet Far East.

December 23.—The anti-Young plan bill is overwhelmingly defeated in a referendum held throughout Germany.

The train of Viceroy and Lady Irwin of India is bombed at Delhi. An attendant is injured.

### DOMESTIC

December 17.—An explosion in the Old Town Coal Company's mine in North McAlester, Oklahoma, kills sixty men.

The third largest steel company in the United States is organized in the merger of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, Central Alloy Steel Corporation, Donner Steel, Inc., and the Bourne-Fuller Company, to be known as the

Republic Steel Company. Its assets will be more than \$350,000,000.

A joint statement issued by Secretary of State Stimson and Reijiro Wakatsuki, head of the Japanese delegation to the London Naval Conference, states that in their meeting "there was a frank and friendly discussion of the underlying problems of the two countries which affect the issues of the conference."

December 18.—The Furness-Bermuda liner *Fort Victoria*, bound for Bermuda with 255 passengers, is rammed and sunk near Ambrose Light, in New York Bay, by the Clyde liner *Algonquin*. All passengers and crew are saved.

December 19.—President Hoover appoints a Research Committee on Social Trends to direct an extensive survey into the significant social changes in our national life over recent years, paralleling in character the investigation of economic changes made over a year ago.

Chicago and the Middle West report twenty deaths directly attributable to the worst blizzard that section is said to have experienced in a decade.

The House passes the Rogers bill authorizing \$15,950,000 for construction of new veterans' hospitals.

December 20.—The Senate passes Senator Swanson's bill to advance Commodore Richard E. Byrd to the rank of Rear-Admiral, on the retired list, in recognition of his work in the south polar regions.

Julius H. Barnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Business Leaders, appoints an advisory committee of 140 representatives of business organizations whose purpose is to keep in touch with every phase of business during the next few months.

Representative William Kirk Kaynor of Springfield, Massachusetts; his secretary, Stanley B. Lowe; Arthur A. McGill, formerly with the National Republican Committee; Capt. Harry A. Dinger, veteran Army air pilot, and Private Vladimir Kuzma are killed in an airplane crash at Bolling Field, Washington.

The Minnesota State Supreme Court upholds the State's newspaper law permitting the suppression of any publication printing "malicious, scandalous and defamatory matter" in the case of a Minneapolis weekly.

December 21.—The House passes the Swanson bill to advance Commander Byrd to Rear-Admiral, and it is signed by President Hoover.

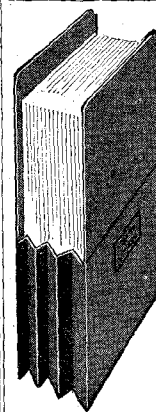
The Interstate Commerce Commission hands down its plan for the consolidation of the nation's railways, in which it proposes twenty-one systems.

Eight deputy sheriffs, charged with slaying six textile strikers at the Marion, North Carolina, mill riot, October 2, are acquitted.

December 22.—One is killed and two are hurt, as a Trans-Continental Air Transport airplane crashes at Indianapolis, Indiana.

December 23.—Secretary of the Interior Wilbur appeals to the Soviet Government to aid in the search for Lieut. Carl Ben Eielson, American aviator, and his mechanic, Carl Borland, lost for six weeks off the coast of Siberia.

President Hoover signs the bill appropriating \$15,950,000 for construction of veterans' hospitals.



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**Nature Hint.**—Another good place for a zipper would be on string beans.—*Life*.

**More Team Play.**—"Is your wife having any success in learning to drive the car?" "Well the road is beginning to turn when she does."—*Toronto Goblin*.

**Detour Fan.**—"I understand your husband can't meet his creditors." "I don't believe he wants to, particularly."—*Berkshire Eagle*.

**Reaping the Reward.**—"I didn't marry beauty, my boy; I didn't marry wealth or position; I married for sympathy." "Well, you have mine."—*Tit-Bits*.

**Stylish Extravagance.**—JONES—"So your mother-in-law died of an operation?"

SMITH—"Yeh, and I understand now she could just as well have died without it."—*Pathfinder*.

**Entertaining the Eels.**—An expert says that a wireless talk broadcast from America could be heard at the bottom of the North Sea. A new terror is added to Davy Jones's locker.—*Punch*.

**He Bleeds Words.**—BUCK—"Can you give me a definition of an orator?"

PRIVATE—"Sure. He's the fellow who's always ready to lay down your life for his country."—*Kennebec Journal*.

**Tapping a Vacuum.**—

EARNEST NEW STUDENT—"Excuse me—could you tell me the way to the lecture-hall?"

OLD HAND—" 'Fraid I can't; I'm a student myself!"—*Passing Show (London)*.

**Human Eraser.**—CIRCUS MANAGER—"Well, what's wrong now?"

INDIA-RUBBER MAN—"Every time the Strong Man writes a letter he uses me to rub out the mistakes."—*Leeds Mercury*.

**Hint for Travelers.**—To close a trunk when overpacked.

1. Lose key down the well.  
2. Trunk lid will automatically slam and remain permanently locked.—*Dublin Opinion*.

**Driving with Brains.**—FRIEND—"Say, Bill, why do you always hit your horses on one side?"

TEAMSTER—"I figure if I get one side going, the other is pretty sure to follow."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

**With Kind Words from the Editors.**—SCRIBBLER—"Give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you."

SCRATCHER—"Yes, that's the way it's been with every poem I've written so far."—*Pathfinder*.

**Dig for Dad.**—LITTLE ETHEL—"Mother, are you the nearest relative I've got?"

HER MOTHER—"Yes, dear, and your father is the closest."—*Montreal Star*.

**Tag! You're It.**—EXPLORER—"D'ye know, I once went about in South America for months with a price on my head!"

HOSTESS—"Dreadful! I know the feeling. I came home from a sale once with the price-ticket on my hat!"—*London Humorist*.

**Speaking Pharmaceutically.**—Two druggists were talking about one of their confreres who had just died.

"He was a great druggist," said one.  
"He was," admitted the other. "But don't you think he made his chicken-salad a little too salty?"—*G. E. Together*.

**SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT**

**Etiquette Is Satisfied.**—The Pope will not return the gink's visit in person.—*New Orleans State*.

**Einsteinizing History.**—Col. Edward M. House unofficial adviser to President Lincoln.—*Atlanta Journal*.

**If Detroit Were Heaven.**—Hymn 195, "Dear Ford and Father of Mankind."—*Monroe (Ida) Church Bulletin*.

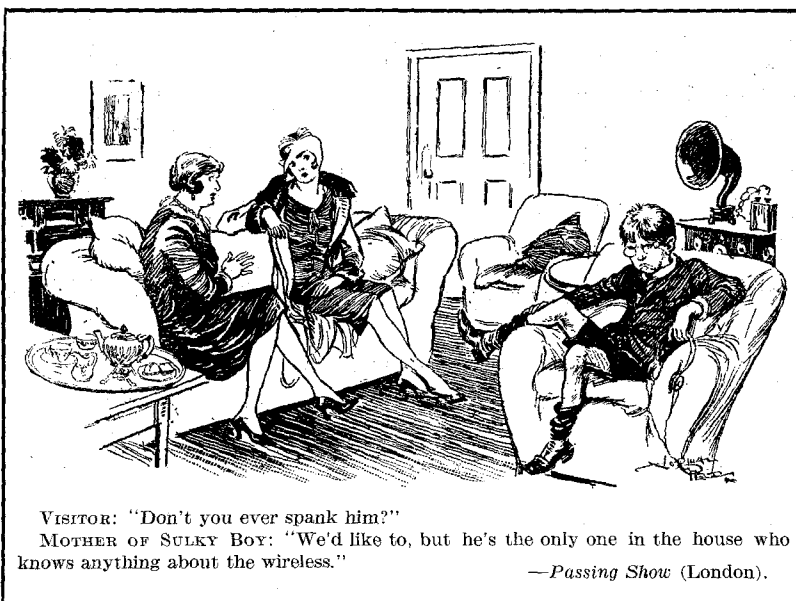
**Wife Worth Having.**—Wanted—Lady to work for her husband's rm. and board.—*Ad in the Spokane Spokesman-Review*.

**Non-Collegiate.**—He gave his eldest son a liberal education. The rest he brought up respectably.—*Epitaph quoted by the Norwich Bulletin*.

**Theology in Wonderland.**—It took many rabbits many years to write the Talmud. — *Holland (Mich.) Evening Sentinel*.

**His Heroic Sales Resistance.**—An information charging the three bankers with offering brides to a State officer was also filed.—*Spokesman-Review*.

**Dark Angel's Caprices.**—Of this total, 204 were determined to be from natural causes and 221 occurred in the city of Los Angeles. — *Los Angeles Examiner*.



**Headlong Docility.**—CLARK—"Does your wife really obey you?"

DARKE—"Sometimes. When I say, 'Go ahead and never mind me,' she always does."—*Answers*.

**On the Safe Side.**—FATHER—"Are there half fares for children?"

CONDUCTOR—"Yes, under fourteen." FATHER—"That's all right. I've only five."—*Pearson's*.

**Banshee Solo.**—HE—"She sang that song in a haunting manner."

SHE—"Do you think so?"  
HE—"Yes, there was just the ghost of a resemblance to the original air."—*Dublin Opinion*.

**Zoological What - Is - It?**—TEACHER—"Johnny, to what class of the animal kingdom do I belong?"

JOHNNY—"I don't know, teacher. Pa says you're an old hen and ma says you're an old cat."—*Pathfinder*.

**Boy Who Made Good.**—"What do you regard as the best speech you ever made?" "I haven't any preference," answered Senator Sorghum, "but the ones that afforded me most satisfaction were my various speeches of acceptance."—*Washington Star*.

**Frozen Oratory.**—Albie took the ball and went through the motions, but he must have been numb from the cold, for he lacked his usual speech in getting the ball away.—*Boston Transcript*.

**Case for Conan Doyle.**—

Dead Women and Male Companion Seek to Escape When Placed Under Arrest  
—*Hutchinson (Kan.) News*.

**Cutting the Cackle.**—Besides the guest of honor, the only speaker was the local commander, George K—. The remarks of both gentlemen were brief, as the evening was set aside primarily for enjoyment.—*Passaic (N. J.) Daily News*.

**Bumping Some Vulgar Fractions.**—The proceeds of the sale will be distributed among some 50 heirs in proportions varying from one-ninth to one-sixteenth. The property is known as the Oscar W. Bump estate.—*Corning (N. Y.) paper*.

**Well Deserved Compliment.**—Our linotype operator is having quite a time finding names for his twins. We suggest Etaoin and Shrdlu, both words being used quite often by linotype operators, and originated by them.—*Augusta (Kan.) Gazette*.